

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY



125 186

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

The American Pioneer in Forty-eight States

by

EX-LIEUT. C. STEWART PETERSON, M.A.



1945

THE WILLIAM-FREDERICK PRESS
NEW YORK

To
THE UNKNOWN PIONEER

C O N T E N T S


INTRODUCTION	9
PREFACE	11
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	15
<i>Chapter</i> 1. — DELAWARE	19
<i>Chapter</i> 2. — PENNSYLVANIA	22
<i>Chapter</i> 3. — NEW JERSEY	26
<i>Chapter</i> 4. — GEORGIA	32
<i>Chapter</i> 5. — CONNECTICUT	34
<i>Chapter</i> 6. — MASSACHUSETTS	36
<i>Chapter</i> 7. — MARYLAND	43
<i>Chapter</i> 8. — SOUTH CAROLINA	47
<i>Chapter</i> 9. — NEW HAMPSHIRE	50
<i>Chapter</i> 10. — VIRGINIA	54
<i>Chapter</i> 11. — NEW YORK	59
<i>Chapter</i> 12. — NORTH CAROLINA	64
<i>Chapter</i> 13. — RHODE ISLAND	68
<i>Chapter</i> 14. — VERMONT	72
<i>Chapter</i> 15. — KENTUCKY	75
<i>Chapter</i> 16. — TENNESSEE	77
<i>Chapter</i> 17. — OHIO	81
<i>Chapter</i> 18. — LOUISIANA	85
<i>Chapter</i> 19. — INDIANA	89
<i>Chapter</i> 20. — MISSISSIPPI	92
<i>Chapter</i> 21. — ILLINOIS	94
<i>Chapter</i> 22. — ALABAMA	97

C O N T E N T S

Chapter 23. — MAINE	100
<i>Chapter</i> 24. — MISSOURI	104
<i>Chapter</i> 25. — ARKANSAS	106
<i>Chapter</i> 26. — MICHIGAN	108
<i>Chapter</i> 27. — FLORIDA	111
<i>Chapter</i> 28. — TEXAS	116
<i>Chapter</i> 29. — IOWA	118
<i>Chapter</i> 30. — CALIFORNIA	120
<i>Chapter</i> 31. — WISCONSIN	125
<i>Chapter</i> 32. — MINNESOTA	130
<i>Chapter</i> 33. — OREGON	134
<i>Chapter</i> 34. — KANSAS	139
<i>Chapter</i> 35. — WEST VIRGINIA	143
<i>Chapter</i> 36. — NEVADA	146
<i>Chapter</i> 37. — NEBRASKA	148
<i>Chapter</i> 38. — COLORADO	151
<i>Chapter</i> 39. — NORTH DAKOTA	154
<i>Chapter</i> 40. — SOUTH DAKOTA	156
<i>Chapter</i> 41. — MONTANA	158
<i>Chapter</i> 42. — WASHINGTON	161
<i>Chapter</i> 43. — IDAHO	165
<i>Chapter</i> 44. — WYOMING	166
<i>Chapter</i> 45. — UTAH	169
<i>Chapter</i> 46. — OKLAHOMA	172
<i>Chapter</i> 47. — NEW MEXICO	174
<i>Chapter</i> 48. — ARIZONA	180
REFERENCES	184

INTRODUCTION

TEACHING UNITED STATES HISTORY BY 48 STATES

 ON APRIL 4, 1943 the New York *Times* published its American History Survey of the knowledge of seven thousand students in thirty-six Colleges and Universities in all sections of the United States. The Survey disclosed a vast fund of misinformation of many basic historical facts among the students. Professor Allan Nevins of Columbia University helped to prepare the Survey questions and Dr. Benjamin Fine, the Education Editor of the *Times*, aided in the Survey. A previous *Times* survey, in June 1942, revealed that 82 percent of the colleges of this country did not require the teaching of United States history.

The Survey results published in April 1943 showed that 25 percent of the students questioned did not know that Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the Civil War; some listed Wilson, Taft and Hoover as Civil War Presidents. Others thought that Washington was President during the War of 1812. Some listed Webster, Calhoun and Blaine as Presidents during the Mexican War. Lincoln was famous, some stated, because he had "emaciated the slaves." Walt Whitman was said to have been a missionary in the Far East. The *Times* Survey revealed that Roger Williams was a movie star. Thirty percent did not know that Woodrow Wilson was President during the First World War. In 1943, the bicentennial year of Thomas Jefferson, eighty-five percent could not give two of his contributions. Furthermore, the Survey revealed that some college freshmen thought that Portland, Oregon, was on the Atlantic coast. California was listed as on the eastern seaboard. Some gave Nevada and Wyoming as among the thirteen original colonies. According to many students the Bill of Rights guarantees the right to work, to play, to happiness, or to choose one's own recreation. Many believed that the Bill of Rights secures us against "want" or "fear."

My own survey in 1934, ten years ago, revealed that only in one State, Iowa, was there any course emphasizing American Pioneer History. Nearly all states at that time offered courses in State

History. The best course I was able to find was given in Wyoming where Professor Grace Raymond Hebard, of the University of Wyoming Political Science Department, had prepared a unit for "Teaching Wyoming History By Counties." This course has been taught with great success and with significant results in Wyoming.

To be of some aid to teachers in the other forty-seven States, besides Wyoming, in teaching their State history by counties, I prepared in 1934 and 1935, and first published at that time, my *Bibliography Of County Histories Of The 2982 Counties In The 48 States*. This bibliography has since been revised to include the present 3050 counties in the forty-eight States. I also prepared *Teaching 48 State Histories By Counties*, for use in schools.

I have prepared the present book, *The American Pioneer in 48 States*, to aid in teaching United States history, by teaching briefly the history of each of the forty-eight States. This is a national elaboration on the plan of teaching state history by counties by substituting the forty-eight States for counties, and the nation for the state.

C. STEWART PETERSON

P R E F A C E

THE plan of this book is a very simple and logical one. In this story of our nation's builder, *The American Pioneer*, each of the Chapters or States is numbered in the order the Thirteen Colonies ratified the Constitution and the later States were admitted to the Union.

This book is a result of research in the teaching of American Pioneer History which I began several years ago. My results were published in the form of an article. From this article, which appeared in the *Maine State School Bulletin*, November 1938; the *Utah Educational Review*, Salt Lake City, Utah, December 1938; and the *New Hampshire State Teachers' Association Bulletin*, June 1939, I quote: "During the past two years I have examined and analyzed over one thousand American History courses, and Social Studies courses, in the primary, secondary schools, colleges and universities in the forty-eight states and in the outlying territorial and insular possessions under the American flag. I was amazed in failing to find a single course given in American Pioneer History covering the pioneer history of each state. Likewise I examined the publishers *Cumulative Index* for a suitable book on American Pioneer History giving briefly the pioneer history of each state but I found none that would be appropriate to use in teaching such a course.

"Certainly it is the duty of the schools and colleges to teach respect for American tradition and veneration for America's past as other nations teach respect for their traditions and past in their schools. In what better way could these objectives be attained than by teaching American Pioneer History? Disregard of America's Pioneer History in the American schools and colleges cannot but deprive the rising generation of a nationwide perspective and fail to inspire it with an appreciation for the nation's glorious past."

Some states have excellent courses on state history offered in their schools. Most of the pioneer history taught is local and is given in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. It is strange indeed that my research survey reveals no such course in the secondary schools and colleges where a place could certainly be found devoting at least one semester to the subject. By what better method could the

invasion of foreign "isms" and un-American ideas be counteracted and defeated!

Although not definitely so named, units covering American Pioneer History are found in the elementary and secondary social study courses in Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Vermont.

A study of the American Pioneers will reveal the quiet heroism that long ago laid the foundations for our culture, comfort and wealth. A study of the American Pioneers would bring to light to our generation the huge cost paid for the many advantages we now enjoy and for which our grateful appreciation is due the American Pioneers. A study of the American Pioneers would "inspire, in an age not distinguished for reverence, a proper veneration for the humble men and women whose simple fidelity to God and love of men adorned and dignified the limited spheres to which they were assigned."

A sketch of their struggles in the wild pioneer days—thrown as they were entirely on their own resources, and armed only with a resolute will before which all barriers vanished—in many a youth now hopelessly frustrated and seemingly destined for a useless manhood, a spirit of emulation might be aroused. Out of the lives of the pioneers is to be gained inspiration for the disheartened—consider their conquering of obstacles, such serene fruition and such accomplishments—these in our day give the needed incentive, and that mighty spur which will induce men and women of today to triumph over their trials and "to take up arms against a sea of troubles and, by opposing, end them."

Where were the well marked prehistoric trails of the great animals of the pioneer wilderness? Where were the first forts, the pioneer roads and traces, the stations and the settlements, where were the bloody Indian paths? What guideposts and landmarks led the early pioneers on their way through the wild forests and over the dangerous prairies as Westward they wound their weary way? Where else do we find ever-present as the guiding star of destiny such noble aims, generous self-sacrifice, such fine affections and heavenly faith but as revealed in the lives of the sturdy and stalwart pioneers?

The rude log cabin and humble station have been replaced by the modern city and farm house. The sound of the hunter's

rifle, the Indian's yell, the howl of the wild beast in the still virgin forest have all vanished before the inroads of modern industry, communication and transportation. Modern Civilization has vanquished the Red Man from his haunts, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the vanguard of those who wrought our modern civilization out of the raw prairies and wild forests were the heroic unsung American Pioneers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IN collecting, compiling and organizing the primary and secondary sources of research material for *The American Pioneer* I owe a deep debt of gratitude for the kind aid and generous assistance to those named herein:

ALABAMA:

Alabama Anthropological Society, Montgomery
Department of Archives and History, Montgomery

ARIZONA:

Howard Archibald Hubbard, A.B., Ph.D., University of Arizona, Tucson
Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson
Arizona State Historian, Phoenix

ARKANSAS:

David Yancey Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock

CALIFORNIA:

Charles Edward Chapman, A.M., Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley
California Genealogical Society, San Francisco
California Historical Society, San Francisco
Society of California Pioneers and Woman's Auxiliary, San Francisco
California State Historical Association, Los Angeles
Native Sons of the Golden West, San Francisco

COLORADO:

Clyde Augustus Duniway, Ph.D., LL.D., ex-President, Colorado College
State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver
Boulder Territorial Pioneer Association, Boulder
El Paso County Pioneer Association, Colorado Springs
Fort Collins Pioneer Society, Fort Collins
Rio Blanco County Pioneer Society, Meeker

CONNECTICUT:

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford
Litchfield Historical Society, Litchfield
New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven

DELAWARE:

George H. Ryden, M.A., Ph.D., University of Delaware, Newark
Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington
Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, Dover

FLORIDA:

James Miller Leake, Ph.D., University of Florida, Gainesville
The Florida Historical Society, Jacksonville
Florida State Historical Society, De Land

GEORGIA:

The Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta
Georgia Historical Society, Savannah

IDAHO:

William E. Borah, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.; Attorney, Boise
Idaho State Historical Society, Boise

ILLINOIS:

David Kinley, Ph.D., LL.D., President, University of Illinois, Urbana
Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield
Archives Division, Illinois State Library, Springfield
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago
Illinois Historical Survey, Urbana
Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield
Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield

INDIANA:

Citizens Historical Association, Indianapolis
Indiana Historical Bureau, Indianapolis
Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis
Society of Indiana Pioneers, Indianapolis
Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County, Crown Point
Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne
Northern Indiana Historical Society, South Bend
Southwestern Indiana Historical Society, Evansville

IOWA:

Walter Albert Jessup, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., President, University of Iowa, Iowa City
Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, Des Moines
The State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

KANSAS:

Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
Arkansas Valley Museum and Historical Association, Wichita
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka
Lindsborg Historical Society, Lindsborg

KENTUCKY:

Edward Tuthill, M.A., Ph.D., University of Kentucky, Lexington
The Filson Club, Louisville
Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort

LOUISIANA:

The Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans

MAINE:

Kenneth Charles Morton, Sills, M.A., LL.D., President, Bowdoin College, Brunswick
Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine
Bangor Historical Society, Bangor, Maine

MARYLAND:

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, Professor of Law, University of Maryland
The Historical Society of Harford County, Baltimore
Kent County Historical Society, Chestertown
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS:

James Truslow Adams, A.M., LL.D., Litt.D.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester
The Andover Historical Society, Andover
Bay State Historical League, Boston
The Bostonian Society, Boston
Cambridge Historical Society, Cambridge
Concord Antiquarian Society, Concord
Connecticut Valley Historical Society, Springfield
Lexington Historical Society, Lexington
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston
New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston
Northampton Historical Society, Northampton
Old Colony Historical Society, Church Green, Taunton
Pilgrim Society, Plymouth

MICHIGAN:

Lee A. White, M.A., University of Michigan
Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing
Michigan State Historical Society, Lansing

MINNESOTA:

Solon Justus Buck, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Minnesota,
Superintendent, Minnesota Historical Society
Kandiyohi County Old Settlers Association, Willmar
Minnesota Historical Society, Minneapolis

Pioneer Historical Association of Montgomery, Montgomery
Swift County Historical Society, Benson

MISSISSIPPI:

Dunbar Rowland, B.S., LL.D., Director, Mississippi Department of Archives
& History

State Department of Archives & History, Jackson

Mississippi Historical Society, Jackson

MISSOURI:

Jonas Viles, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of American History, University of
Missouri, Columbia

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis

The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

MONTANA:

T. J. Walsh, Attorney and U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

Historical Society of Montana, Helena

NEBRASKA:

Addison Erwin Sheldon, A.M., Ph.D., Superintendent and Secretary, Ne-
braska State Historical Society

Native Sons and Daughters of Nebraska, Lincoln

Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln

Oregon Trail Days Association, Old Settler's Division, Gering

NEVADA:

Nevada State Historical Society, Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Henry Wilder Keyes, A.M., LL.D., U. S. Senator, Governor of New Hampshire

New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord

Manchester Historic Association, Manchester

Portsmouth Historical Society, Portsmouth

The Exeter Historical Society, Exeter

NEW JERSEY:

New Jersey Historical Society, Newark

Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, Somerville

Trenton Historical Society, Trenton

NEW MEXICO:

Frank D. Reeve, M.A., University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

Historical Society of New Mexico, Santa Fe

New Mexico Folklore Society, Albuquerque

NEW YORK:

Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, 1919-20, 1923-8

The Holland Society of New York, New York

Huguenot and Historical Association of New Rochelle, New Rochelle

City History Club of New York, New York

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York

The Ohio State Historical Society, New York

New York State Historical Association, Ticonderoga

Niagara Falls Historical Society, Niagara Falls

NORTH CAROLINA:

North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh

State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA:

Fargo Chapter of Pioneer Daughters of North Dakota, Fargo

The North Dakota Historical Society, Bismarck

OHIO:

Edgar B. Piper, A.B., LL.D.

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati

The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, Toledo

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus

The Pioneer Association of Washington County, Marietta

OKLAHOMA:

Roy Gittinger, Ph.D., Dean, University of Oklahoma

Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City

OREGON:

Edgar B. Piper, A.B., LL.D., Editor
Oregon Historical Society, Portland
Old Fort Dalles Historical Society, The Dalles

PENNSYLVANIA:

Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Allentown
Pennsylvania Historical Association, Harrisburg
Pennsylvania Historical Commission, Harrisburg
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
City History Society of Philadelphia
The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND:

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence
Rhode Island State Archives, Providence
Warwick Historical Society, Warwick Neck
Newport Historical Society, Newport
The Historical Society of East Greenwich
Bristol Historical Society, Bristol

SOUTH CAROLINA:

David Duncan Wallace, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., Professor of History, Wofford
College, Spartanburg
South Carolina Historical Association, Columbia
Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia
South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston

SOUTH DAKOTA:

State Historical Society of South Dakota, Pierre

TENNESSEE:

C. E. Allred, M.S.A., Ph.D., Professor, University of Tennessee
East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville
Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville

TEXAS:

Texas State Historical Association, Austin
West Texas Historical Association, Abilene

UTAH:

George Emory Fellows, L.H.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor, University of Utah,
Salt Lake City
Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City
The State Historical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City

VERMONT:

Walter Hill Crockett, Editor, University of Vermont, Burlington
Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier
Manchester Historical Society, Manchester
Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association, Old Bennington

VIRGINIA:

Harry Flood Byrd, Governor of Virginia
Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Richmond
Southern Historical Society, Richmond
Virginia Historical Society, Richmond

WASHINGTON:

Major General Edgar Jadwin, Chief of U. S. Army Engineers
Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma

WEST VIRGINIA:

James Morton Callahan, A.M., Ph.D., Dean, West Virginia University
Department of Archives and History, Charleston

WISCONSIN:

Carl Russell Fish, M.A., Ph.D., Professor, University of Wisconsin
The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison

WYOMING:

Wyoming State Historical Department, Cheyenne.

Finally I am greatly indebted to Miss Ilse Meyer for kindly attending to the tedious task of typing the manuscript. C. S. P.

1

DELAWARE

Liberty and Independence

LITTLE Delaware was the first of the thirteen Colonies to ratify the Federal Constitution December 7, 1787 and thus became the first to indicate her intention of becoming a member of the Federal Union of States, now forty-eight in number.

The first to explore the Delaware River and Bay was Henry Hudson who did so for the Dutch in 1609. Cornelius Hendrickson in 1615-1616 made a more detailed exploration of this river and region. It was the latter's reports that had much to do with the incorporation of the Dutch West India Company. In 1631 this company established the first settlement on Delaware soil near where Lewes now stands. Captain David P. de Vries, one of the leaders, wished "to plant a colony for the cultivation of grain and tobacco as well as to carry on the whale fishery in that region." The Indians soon destroyed this settlement. The first successful permanent settlement in Delaware was founded by the Swedes. The South Company of Sweden established this colony. William Usselinx organized the "Australian Company" in 1624 under a charter or manifest from Gustavus Adolphus. Usselinx also organized the Dutch West India Company. In 1633 the Germans were granted the privileges of this company. The interests of the Dutch members were purchased about 1640. Peter Minuit under the auspices of this Company led a Colony of Swedish settlers to found a settlement where Wilmington now stands. Their place of abode was named Christinaham in honor of the Swedish infant queen Christina. The entire territory was named "New Sweden" and it consisted of land purchased by Minuit from the Minquas Indians between the mouth of the Schuylkill and Bombay Hook extending west of the Delaware River indefinitely. Considerable land was added to the original purchase. Definite plans for colonization were developed in 1642. A new company generally known as the South Company but officially known as the West India, Amer-

ican, or New Sweden Company was chartered by the Swedish king. Johan Printz was sent out as Governor. The new Governor arrived in the beginning of 1643 and founded settlements on Tinicum Island. This island was located near where Chester, Pennsylvania, now stands, at the mouth of Salem Creek, New Jersey, and close to the mouth of the Schuylkill river. The Swedes and their Dutch neighbors on the Hudson both disliked the English but friction soon arose between the two former peoples. Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherlands in 1651 constructed Fort Casimir which was near where New Castle now stands. The new Swedish Governor Johan Claudius Rising arrived in 1654 to succeed Johan Printz. He brought along a large number of new Swedish colonists. One of Governor Rising's first acts was to expel the Dutch from Fort Casimir. In 1655 Governor Stuyvesant in revengeful retaliation sailed south from New Amsterdam at the head of seven vessels and about seven hundred men and entered and sailed up the Delaware river and recaptured Fort Casimir. Then the Dutch Governor attacked and captured the Swedish Fort Christina, now Wilmington. This marked the end of New Sweden as well as Swedish sovereignty in this hemisphere. New Sweden for some years was ruled by the Dutch from New Netherland. The Dutch West-India Company in 1656 sold a part of the newly conquered territory of the former Swedish colony to the city of old Amsterdam in Holland. The next year the colony of "New Amstel" was established at the former Fort Casimir, now New Castle. Little came of this colony due chiefly to bad administration.

The entire Delaware country came under old Amsterdam's jurisdiction in 1663. But the next year the English seized it all along with New Netherland. The Dutch regained control for a short time in 1673-1674. However not long thereafter the English by the Westminster treaty again got possession of the "three counties on the Delaware." These were held by the Duke of York, who later became James II. King Charles II did not formally grant this region to the Duke of York until March 1683 when it was received. To exclude other settlements New Castle was made the center from which was drawn on arc of a circle with a radius of 12 miles, thus forming Delaware's northern boundary which still remains at present between that state and Pennsylvania. Three years before this grant was made as stated, the Duke of York leased this territory to William Penn for 10,000 years, by a feoffment deed in August 1682. There were many economic, racial and

religious problems between the Pennsylvania towns and New Castle. Petty political strife, so common in the early years of the American colonies, raged furiously with the result that in 1691 Penn provided the "lower counties" with a special deputy governor. These counties again became a part of Pennsylvania "province" in 1693. Eleven years later a separate legislature was established in the "lower counties." In 1710 they were provided with a separate executive council. However, until 1776 the Governor of Pennsylvania remained the Chief executive also of Delaware. A long boundary dispute with Maryland ensued. This colony claimed that Lord Baltimore's Charter included all of Delaware. Maryland was settled in 1767 when the present line dividing the two was adopted. Delaware furnished a regiment to General Washington's Army in the Revolutionary War. Some game cocks were carried by one of the companies in this regiment. These were claimed to have been brooded by a blue hen. This gave rise to the name "Blue Hen's Chickens" given to Delaware's soldiers and people.

The Delaware state government was first organized in 1776. The name "State of Delaware" first appeared in the Delaware constitution adopted in 1792. The Privy Council was established for approving the governor's acts. The usual executive, legislative and judicial departments were established. Delaware was one of the five states that sent delegates to the Annapolis Convention in 1786. To little Delaware goes the honor of having been the first of all the states to ratify the Federal Constitution. This action was taken on December 7, 1787. Delaware thus became technically the first of all the forty-eight states to enter the Union.

2

PENNSYLVANIA

Virtue, Liberty and Independence

PENNSYLVANIA was the second of the thirteen colonies to ratify the Federal Constitution with the intention of joining the Union then in formation. She took this action on December 22, 1787.

Pennsylvania was the Quaker Colony in which this faith predominated. A very liberal attitude was maintained towards religion in this colony of mixed peoples. This was the largest and is considered as having been the most successful colonial project of the proprietary provinces. The first settlements in Pennsylvania were established between 1623 and 1681 in the lower Delaware river valley by the Swedes and the Dutch. The persecution resulting from the "Clarendon Code" in England caused George Fox and other leading Quakers in the years 1650 to 1660 to urge the founding of an American colony as a refuge for the members of this faith. About 1660 William Penn became interested in the projected proposal. He was granted Charters for establishing a Colony in 1680-1682.

The Pennsylvania Colony was occupied with boundary disputes with New York, Virginia, and Maryland in the lifetime of William Penn. In 1750 Lord Chancellor Hardwicke issued a decree which settled the Maryland-Delaware boundary dispute. The result of this decree was that from 1763-1767 the boundary line was surveyed between Maryland and Pennsylvania (lat. $39^{\circ} 43' 26.3''$ N.) by Mason and Dixon, which line was named in their honor and is so known today. In later years this boundary marked the separation between the slave states of the south land and the free states of the north. With the agreement of Virginia in 1784 the Mason and Dixon line was extended as far west as the present boundary between Ohio and Pennsylvania. This was the meridian five degrees of longitude west of the Delaware river from a point on the Mason and Dixon line. In 1789 the 42nd parallel became the northern boundary. The small territory to the north of this line on Lake Erie was sold to Pennsylvania in 1792 by the Federal Gov-

ernment. Pennsylvania's dispute with Connecticut over territory in the Wyoming Valley was settled in the former's favor in 1782 by an arbitration court which was created by the Continental Congress.

William Penn's widow became proprietary of the colony upon her husband's death. She engaged Sir William Keith as her deputy. He aroused the hostility of the Council, which caused him to almost abolish this body. Sir Keith was very popular with the colonial assembly. The secretary of the province, James Logan, and the deputy, Sir William Keith, had a quarrel over colonial affairs and this caused Mrs. Penn to discharge her deputy. During the proprietorship of Richard, Thomas and John Penn, the deputies were Patrick Gordon and George Thomas. They continued the very popular policy of issuing large amounts of paper currency begun by Keith. Thomas attempted to secure the support of the colony for the Spanish War and this so enraged the Assembly they began the old struggle again by refusing to provide supplies and even abolished this deputy's salary. The Assembly opposed granting military expenses to Governor Robert Hunter Morris for taking part in the Seven Years' War. However the Assembly gave financial aid to General Braddock's expedition. After his disastrous defeat the Indians ravaged western Pennsylvania and the settlers suffered greatly. Thereupon the proprietors subscribed £5000 for the defense of the Colony and the Assembly abandoned its plan to tax the estates, passing a money bill without this tax provision to carry on the war. Through the aid of the Colony's agent, Benjamin Franklin, who was in England at the time, the Assembly in 1760 succeeded in forcing the proprietors to pay the Colony a tax of £566. This victory insured a high degree of Civil liberty in the colony of Pennsylvania. By this time the proprietors had returned to the fold of the Church of England and this aroused resentment in the Quakers and Scotch-Irish. Other conditions increased the anti-proprietary sentiment so that the Colonial Assembly took measures to establish a royal province and secure the abolition of proprietorship. John Dickinson defended the proprietors in an able manner. The anti-proprietary party was led by Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Galloway. Their strength was greatly reduced during the time Franklin spent in England after December 1764. As the issue of colonial independence became more and more prominent this local struggle for liberalism receded into the background.

Benjamin Franklin successfully led the volunteer militia in 1755.

As a defense against the Indians the construction of a chain of forts was begun the following year. In that year John Armstrong of Carlisle led a body of pioneer militiamen against the Indians on the Allegheny river and destroyed their village of Kittanning or Atique. However, not until Pontiac's conspiracy was crushed did the Indian attacks on the frontier cease. In December 1763 occurred the tragic massacre of the six Christian Indians, Conestogas, by a group of young men near where Harrisburg now stands and known in those days as Paxton. Some of the Indians managed to escape to Lancaster but were pursued and killed there by these same "Paxton Boys." Early in 1764 they led some backwoodsmen in a march on Philadelphia, but the diplomacy of Benjamin Franklin and the quick action of the Germans and Quakers in defending the city averted civil war. The Paxton massacre marked the beginning of the rise to power of the Scotch-Irish element and the decline of Quaker supremacy.

The liberal government and the religious tolerance prevalent in Pennsylvania and its location made this Colony a refuge for the persecuted sects of Europe in the 18th century. More races and religions found homes in Pennsylvania than in any other colony. Here were found Swedes, Dutch, Germans, English, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch-Irish; Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Catholics, Lutherans (Reformed), Dunkers, Mennonites, Moravians and Schwenkfelders. Many of these have now merged, but communities exist where a corrupted German dialect of the Rhineland is spoken and is commonly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." The Quakers were the predominant influence in Pennsylvania prior to the Seven Years' War. From that time till the end of the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794 the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians rose in power due to their increase in numbers and the failure of the Quakers to provide defense for the province.

Pennsylvania played a very prominent role in the struggle for American Independence. The Colony was centrally located. There Church of England. The Dunkers, Mennonites and Quakers were the British loyalists were strong due to the large following of the neutral and this weakened the element desiring Independence. The liberal government of the province left little to be desired among the inhabitants who had gradually attained a greater degree of self government without the desperate and at times almost hopeless struggle as in Massachusetts. Pennsylvania fell under the dominance of the Whig Party in which such men as John

Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin and Joseph Reed were influential leaders and the War of Independence succeeded to a large extent as a result of the support and unfailing loyalty of this province. Her statesmen, troops and financial aid did much to help win the war. The Continental Congress both in 1774 and 1775-1781 convened in Philadelphia except when the British army occupied the city and Congress held its sessions in Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, and later in Princeton, New Jersey. The Declaration of Independence was adopted in Philadelphia by the second Congress. The Pennsylvania delegation in the Congress, excepting Franklin, thought that this document was drawn prematurely. But after it was once signed then Pennsylvania became one of the staunchest supporters of the Declaration. Pennsylvania's battlefields were of outstanding importance in the Revolutionary War, battles were fought at Brandywine 1777, Paoli 1777, Fort Mifflin 1777, and Germantown 1777, and the historic winter of 1777-1778 General George Washington spent with his army at Valley Forge. The British Forces occupied Philadelphia from September 26, 1777, to June 18, 1778. In 1776 the right to govern the province was lost by the Penns. Three years later they arrived at a settlement with the colony whereby they received £120,000 for their territorial interests and they were also guaranteed the titles to their several private estates, a part of which remained in the hands of their descendants under American rule for nearly a century and a half. The first Pennsylvania state constitution was formed by the Radical party in September, 1776. The result was that many conservatives became Loyalists and the Quakers completely lost their control of the Pennsylvania Government. However, no popular vote was ever taken on the first state constitution. This instrument provided a unicameral legislative system as already existed, and an executive Council of twelve members was further provided for, and the office of Governor was abolished. One curious feature of this document was that it provided a Council of Censors who were to assemble every seven years to consider if any infringements had been made on the fundamental law. Its advocates attacked the opponents of the Constitution and withdrew the Charter of the University of Pennsylvania then known as the College of Philadelphia. The trustees of the College were Anti-Constitutionalists. The University of the State of Pennsylvania owes its origin to the supporters of the first Constitution. In 1785 the Constitutional party were able to get the Charter of the Bank of North America annulled by the Pennsylvania

State Assembly. This action was taken to further oppose the anti-Constitutionalists. Robert Morris of the Bank of North America was a leader in this party and he strongly disapproved of the Constitutionalists' paper money policy. The clause in the Federal Constitution which forbids any state "to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts" is believed to have been included as a result of the cancelling of the Charters of the College and bank by the State Assembly. This clause was adopted in 1787 in the Philadelphia Convention and was submitted by James Wilson of Pennsylvania, who strongly favored both the bank and the college. On December 22, 1787, Pennsylvania ratified the Federal Constitution and three years later the state constitution was revised so as to harmonize with the Federal document. The bicameral legislature and the office of Governor were permanently established under the new state constitution of 1790, while the Council of Censors and the executive Council were abolished. In 1799 the Pennsylvania state capital was moved to Lancaster from Philadelphia and in 1812 it was moved on to Harrisburg.

3

NEW JERSEY

Liberty and Prosperity

THE third of the thirteen colonies to ratify the Federal Constitution was New Jersey, thereby signifying her willingness to join the Union on December 18, 1787.

New Jersey's history dates back to the dim dawn of the early morning of the world, according to some scientists. In the vicinity of Trenton Quarternary gravels have been found that contain implements and bones of Palaeolithic man of prehistoric days. The first human beings of record in this state are the Delaware or Lenni-Lennape Indians of the Algonquian family. They inhabited chiefly the river valleys of the central and southern portions of New Jersey. Their number seems to have been very small, only about a thousand. Early white men and the aborigines lived at peace but never in mutual trust. Indians were often enslaved and their blood thus

commonly became mixed with that of the negro slaves. By sale and conquest the Indians gradually surrendered their title to the lands during the 18th century to the white man whose vices further reduced the number of Indians. At the present day Indian Mills in Burlington County, then known as Edgepelick or Brotherton, the first Indian reservation in the United States was established in 1758. There the surviving remnants of the Lenni-Lennape lived until 1802 at which time they were taken to the land of the Mohegans in New York. In later years they again removed westward to Wisconsin and then onward to Indian Territory which in our day is a part of Oklahoma. In 1832 the New Jersey legislature appropriated \$2000 for remaining Indian titles which ended for all time the reign of the red man in New Jersey.

The first white man known to have visited New Jersey was the European Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine navigator sailing under the French flag. He arrived within Sandy Hook in the spring of 1524, and anchored in upper New York Bay. The following year a Portuguese sailor, Estevan Gomez by name, sailing for Emperor Charles V southward from Labrador, noted the Delaware and Hudson rivers. The belief prevails that soon thereafter French traders entered the region of the lower Hudson. The year 1609 marks the beginning of exploration, trade and settlement in New Jersey. In that year Henry Hudson, an Englishman sailing under the Dutch flag, explored the section between Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook, whereupon he sailed up the river bearing his name. Then came Dutch traders who first settled on the Island of Manhattan and later crossed to the west banks of the Hudson and founded the first settlements in present day Bergen and Hudson Counties. The lower Delaware was explored in 1614 by Cornelius Jacobsen Mey. In 1616 Cornelius Hendricksen explored this stream more in detail. The first permanent settlers arrived in New Amsterdam in 1623. Some of these settled on the east bank of the Delaware river, where they built Fort Nassau where Gloucester City now stands. Peter Minuit, the director of New Netherland, granted a patent in 1631 to Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert which authorized them to found a settlement near Cape May which was never attempted. Jersey City has grown from a trading hut built in 1633 at Paulus Hook. Hoboken has grown from the trading post of Hobocanhackingh early established on the west bank of the Hudson. From there the Dutch spread into the Raritan Valley. The Indians resented the white man's advances and

actually became hostile while William Kieft was Governor. In 1643 Governor Kieft ordered his soldiers to attack and some of the Tappan Indians were massacred and this caused an Indian outbreak. The Indian massacre raged over the entire region between the Raritan and the Connecticut Rivers. Settlers' homes were destroyed and as many as could escape the revenge of the red men fled to Manhattan Island. Captain John Underhill, a Pequot War hero, and fifty Englishmen were engaged by the Dutch and as a result the Indians met several defeats in 1644. However, not until August 30, 1645, was peace with the Indians established.

At about this time the Swedes appeared on the lower Delaware. It was the fond desire of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to found a New Sweden in the New World, an enterprise which he carefully planned. Fate destined him to fall in the battle at Lutzen in November, 1632, in the Thirty Years religious war in Germany, so his plan failed of materializing during his lifetime. Six years after his death fifty colonists from Sweden landed on the rocks on the west bank of the Delaware. There they built Fort Christina, which was named in honor of the Swedish Queen. This fort was built where Wilmington now stands. Five years after their arrival the Swedes built a triangular fort named Elfsborg on the eastern bank of the Delaware near Salem, New Jersey, of the present. Swedish rule, however, soon came to an end. Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam became enraged at the Swedish encroachments on what he considered as Dutch territory and he began hostilities against his southern neighbors. The colony long neglected by the Swedish home government was too weak to resist and soon surrendered to the overwhelmingly large Dutch force on land and sea. In after years the colonists of Sweden and Holland had very little influence on New Jersey's development. The Swedes and Dutch from the Delaware to the Hudson were chiefly engaged in trading with the Indians. Consequently they made very few permanent settlements and gave no independent direction to the political evolution of the Commonwealth of New Jersey.

It is of interest to note that when the English gained control of New Jersey there remained only about 2,000 Indians.

When the Dutch lost their possessions in North America to the English their king, Charles II, granted the greater part of these conquests to his brother, the Duke of York. He in turn granted Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret that part which now constitutes New Jersey. The transfer took place on June 23, 1664,

and provided that "the said tract of land is to be called Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey" in recognition of the defense of the Isle of Jersey against the Long Parliament by Sir Carteret. This was a proprietary grant, given the power to rule and govern as well as the land title. The Proprietor could establish laws as "might be thought necessary, provided they were not contrary to but, as near as conveniently might be, agreeable to the laws, statutes, and government of the realm of England." The Duke of York transferred both his land title and governing power to Carteret and Berkeley, and they in turn made further similar grants of their own to other favorites. The form of government evolved was one of "concession and agreement." The proprietors appointed the governor, who appointed six to twelve members to a Council. Together the Governor and Council was the executive. Twelve representatives were elected by the freeholders. The general assembly consisted of the governor, council and representatives who had the right to legislate. In their legislative duties they at all times observed the "concession," one particular feature of which was to secure entire liberty of conscience. The Courts of justice were established by the General Assembly, which body likewise provided defense and preserved order, regulated commerce, determined their own sessions, and had the sole right to levy taxes. The freeholders enjoyed the right to petition the lords' proprietors. Sir George Carteret's brother Philip was the first governor. In August, 1665, he arrived with a group of "adventurers" and settled in Elizabethtown. When the English captured New Amsterdam, the Commander Colonel Nicolls, began to administer the newly conquered territory in the Duke of York's name. Colonel Nicolls, however, did not know of the royal grants to the court favorites Carteret and Berkeley. He encouraged settlers from Long Island and New England offering special inducements to them for coming to New Jersey. He advised them to purchase the lands from the Indians, which lands the Colonel promised would be free of rent. These promises caused serious difficulties when Governor Carteret arrived.

On May 26, 1668, the first General Assembly met at Elizabeth, New Jersey. This body met again that year but upon adjournment did not reconvene for seven years. The Dutch reconquered New Jersey and New Amsterdam in 1672 but controlled the region for only a very brief period because in the early months of 1673 the English again took possession. The original grant was of doubtful validity due to the change of national administration of

the Colony, so the Duke of York secured a new grant from his king and in turn renewed his own grant previously made to Carteret and Berkeley. The two proprietors had already decided to divide the territory granted so now Carteret became the proprietor of East Jersey, which consisted of all the land to the east of a line between Rancocus and Barnegat Creek and all the territory west of that line was assigned to Berkeley. Three years later the lord proprietors decided to change the boundary line to extend from Little Egg Harbor to the Delaware at a point in 40° N. lat. This became the settled boundary between East and West Jersey.

Philip Carteret returned as Governor of East Jersey at once after the reconquest. When he arrived in 1674 he brought a new charter which was more conservative than that originally granted. At this time a firm of Quakers purchased West Jersey from Berkeley. They at once founded their settlement in 1675 at Salem and about the same time another was established at Burlington. The Governor of New York and the Duke himself unjustly interfered in the internal affairs of both East and West Jersey, thereby causing considerable friction. Their activities were so strongly resisted they finally abandoned their efforts. Shortly after Sir George Carteret's death in 1682 William Penn and a Society of Quakers bought the rights to East Jersey from Sir George's heirs. The purchasers had met with considerable success in the colonizing enterprises in West Jersey. In 1682 good iron was already being produced in New Jersey in a smelting furnace and forge in operation at that early date. Records reveal that New Jersey was then exporting "great plenty of horses, beef, pork, pipe-stoves, boards, bread, flour, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, butter, and cheese to Barbados, Jamaica, and other adjacent islands as also to Spain, Portugal, the Canaries, etc.; whale oil, whale fins, beaver, mink, raccoon, and martin furs to England." Too many proprietors with varying views and interests made good government impossible in New Jersey at the end of the 17th century. Finally governmental matters became so serious that in 1702 the people and proprietors agreed that the latter should remain owners of the land but should surrender to the crown the right of government. Thereupon east and west Jersey were reunited and a governor was appointed by the king. The crown also appointed twelve councillors to aid the governor while the freeholders selected twenty-four assemblymen to be associated with the governor and councillors in governing the province. The royal governor called the Assembly in ses-

sion whenever he pleased and all the acts passed by this body could be double vetoed by the crown and the governor. The courts of law were organized by the governor and council, who also provided salaries and made all appointments of military and civil officers.

About 15,000 people inhabited the two provinces at this time. The most of them were Anabaptists, Quakers and Presbyterians, with only two Church of England ministers who did not even have churches due to the poverty of their very few followers. But at this time the Church of England was established in the Colony and its support thereby insured. The Roman Catholics were the only sect denied religious freedom. Quakers enjoyed the right to hold office. Ecclesiastical benefices were presented to the Governor by right.

Lord Cornbury was appointed the first governor under the reformed government. His instructions and commission served as the basis for the government and constitution of New Jersey until the outbreak of the War of Independence, with the one exception that New Jersey and New York were ruled by the same governor until 1738. After that year each state had its own governor. At this time another change took place when the Council in New Jersey attained a separate rank in the legislature and the governor discontinued taking part in the discussions of that body. From now until the Declaration of Independence was drawn up the province of New Jersey was shaken with violent struggles between the governor and his council and the New Jersey Assembly, each attempting to increase its powers at the expense of the other. Although a high percent of the people of New Jersey were Quakers the loyalty of this province never wavered in the early wars, as is proven by the men and money of which both were furnished to its full share throughout the 18th century. New Jersey supplied a battalion of 500 men for the campaigns of 1711, 1739, 1746, 1747, and 1748. In the last campaigns this battalion adopted the name "Jersey Blues" from the blue color of their uniform faced with red, buckskin breeches and gray stockings. This name has prevailed for the troops of New Jersey until our time. Her colonial troops were referred to as "the likeliest well-set men who ever entered upon a campaign." In the French war of 1754 one half of the 500 troops from Jersey were captured at Oswego by Montcalm after a violent struggle, and the remainder surrendered at Fort William Henry when that stronghold capitulated. However New Jersey province

again raised 500 soldiers for further duty. In 1758, 1759, and 1760 New Jersey had as many as 1000 men in the field. New Jersey troops fought in the battle for Montreal when that city was captured in 1760. Six hundred "Jersey Blues" fought the Indians in 1761, 1762 and 1764.

New Jersey was one of the leaders among the thirteen colonies in resisting the stamp duties and taxation imposed by the British Parliament. New Jersey's representatives were active in the sessions of the continental Congress which led up to the Revolutionary War. This province was a battleground for several of the most important battles of the war and carried its full share of the burdens of the war. In December, 1775, the last provincial Assembly was prorogued. In June, 1776, the new Provincial Congress met. An ordinance of the preceding Congress provided for the election of the new body. On July 18th of that same year this Congress took the title of the "Convention of the State of New Jersey." In September, 1777, the Assembly passed an act which substituted the name "State" in place of "Colony" for use on all indictments, writs, commissions, and other similar papers. New Jersey supplied 10,726 men to the "Continental line" for General Washington's Army and in addition furnished large numbers of militia men. This state spent \$5,342,770 in the War of Independence.

New Jersey ratified the Federal Constitution on December 18, 1787.

4

GEORGIA

Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation

GEORGIA ratified the Federal Constitution on January 2, 1788, and was the first state in the south to take this action and signify her intention of joining the Union then in formation. She was the fourth to enter the Union.

The name of King George II of Great Britain is perpetuated by the state of Georgia. This was the last of the English Colonies to be founded in America. The French in Louisiana and the Spaniards in Florida were given the British cause for concern so the

home government founded Georgia to protect South Carolina. And also it served as a Colony for those who had been imprisoned for debt and for Protestants who failed to find religious freedom at home in England. In 1732 parliament provided £10,000 and a charter to "the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America." The next year Oglethorpe founded a settlement at Savannah. Many elements came to seek new homes, among them German Lutherans (Salzburgers), Englishmen, Swiss, Portuguese, Jews, Piedmontese, and Scottish Highlanders. In 1752 a stream of immigrants began arriving from the Carolinas and Virginia. Economically the Colony failed but it served as a good protection against the Spanish. The financial promoters of the Colony encouraged the growing of products which England herself was unable to produce such as medical plants (barilla, madder, caper, Cubeb, kali, etc.), silk, wine grapes, and hemp. Rum was not permitted to be sold. The settlers were required to grow mulberry trees. Negro slavery was forbidden. Land leases were secured through military tenure. Industries failed to prosper because of the labor shortage, consequently in 1749 limited slavery was introduced in the Colony. The British Government directed that the sale of rum be continued. In 1753 Georgia assumed the status of a royal province when the original Charter granted to the trustees of the Colony expired. This marked the beginning of a period of unprecedented colonial prosperity.

Sir James Wright was Georgia's last royal governor and he reported it "the most flourishing Colony on the continent." This great Colony of the southland appears to have been quite contented with British rule and took part in the revolutionary war out of sympathy for her sister Colonies. The New Englanders who came mostly from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and settled in St. John's Parish were the leaders in the revolt of Georgia against the Crown. Georgia did not claim seats at the First Provincial Congress which met on January 18, 1775, because only five parishes sent representatives while the seven remaining ones remained staunchly loyal to the Mother Country. However on July 4th, 1775, that same year, representatives were sent to the second Provincial Congress from all of Georgia's parishes. Shortly thereafter a council of safety took over the administration there and the Royal Government passed out of existence.

The Revolutionary War in Georgia was in reality a Civil War, those favoring Independence and the Loyalists were about; of equal

strength. The British occupied Savannah in 1778 which they held for four years and the following year they extended their rule to Sunbury and Augusta. However, about 1780 the tide turned and the cause of Independence began to be strengthened and gained the upper hand and finally triumphed. Civil strife and confusion ensued. The state constitution adopted in 1777 developed serious disruption of affairs due to factional strife and not until after four years did any semblance of Civil harmony reappear. Georgia now became a strongly national province and became one of the early leaders in developing the United States Government. Her delegates at the Constitutional Convention held in 1787 were in almost constant support of steps taken to construct a strong central government. On January 2, 1788, Georgia became the fourth state to ratify the Federal Constitution, her action being unanimous, which was true of only two other states.

5

CONNECTICUT

He Who Transplanted Continues to Sustain

CONNECTICUT has the honor of having been the first of the New England States to accept the Federal Constitution and the fifth of all the others when on January 9, 1788, in Convention assembled she took the momentous step of ratifying the Constitution. Connecticut thus became the original New England pioneer state favoring the founding of the Union of American states of today.

The first Europeans to settle Connecticut were the Dutch. In 1633 a party of them from New Netherland settled at Hartford. A trading post was established at Windsor on the Connecticut river in 1633 by settlers from Plymouth Colony. At the same time the Connecticut Valley was explored by John Oldham from Massachusetts who was very enthusiastic of the opportunities open, in the rich natural resources there. Oldham's report resulted in the attraction of colonists to this valley from the Massachusetts towns of New Town (now Cambridge), Watertown and Dorchester. In 1634-35 Wethersfield was settled by emigrants from Watertown; in the summer of 1635 Windsor was settled by colonists from New

Town; later in the same year Hartford was settled by emigrants from Dorchester. These emigrants to Connecticut had come to Massachusetts in 1630 with the Puritans. In search of freedom from the autocratic Government of Massachusetts they emigrated to Connecticut led by John Haynes, Roger Ludlow, and Thomas Hooker. But strangely enough the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut adopted by them in 1639 as their instrument of government were strikingly similar to that under which they had lived in Massachusetts. The towns sent deputies to the General Court which was the supreme civil authority. The freemen of the towns elected the magistrate and governor. The powers of the General Court were not definitely drawn. The governor had a right to act simply as a presiding officer. The executive, legislative and judicial functions were all three combined without distinction. The townships were not federated, but during the first years commissioners from Massachusetts governed the colony, and they may also have established the first General Court. The famous Fundamental Orders were framed in 1638 and were adopted the following year. No longer was a religious test required for Citizenship, the colonists thereby emulating the illustrious example of Plymouth Colony. However, the Church and State were firmly united as provided for in the Fundamental Orders. And in 1659 the General Court established a property qualification which required that voters must own an estate of £30.

In 1638 a number of Puritans who had arrived in Massachusetts from England the preceding year left Boston and sailed along the Connecticut coast where they decided to land and found a colony which grew to be modern New Haven. The colonists consisted of men and women of the English middle class who were led by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport. As their governmental instrument they framed the "famous "Plantation Covenant" which consisted of using the Scriptures as the final authority in matters of state as well as religion. No copy of this noted document can now be located. In June 1639 the political principles of the colony took a more definite shape and the statement adopted definitely provided that the Scripture should guide the life of the Church, the selection of political officers, "framing and repealing laws," "dividing inheritances," and in all other public affairs. Church membership was a requirement for the holding of public office in the colony. Free burgesses had to belong to the Church; and they had the right to choose 12 men from which again were chosen seven others whose duty it

was to organize the Civil Government and the Church. The boundaries of the New Haven Colony were extended in 1643 to include the townships of Stamford, Guilford and Milford on an equal basis with New Haven. Their local governments were recognized, two Courts were formed for this jurisdiction which consisted of a Magistrates Court to hear appeals from "plantation" Courts and try important cases and the other a General Court organized as the General Court of the Colony of Connecticut which was the highest court in the colony and was endowed with legislative powers. For a time the township of Branford in Connecticut and the township of Southold on Long Island were included in the jurisdiction of New Haven.

The religious test was required for citizenship and the General Court decided in 1644 that the "judicial laws of God as they were declared by Moses" should be the guiding rule of the courts "till they be branched out into particulars hereafter." Connecticut is one of the very few states of the Union that at one time had a theocratic form of Government and as a result strict moral laws and decisions were made which became known as the "Blue Laws." In the General History of Connecticut by Samuel Peters, 45 of these "Blue Laws" are given, "one half of these having been adopted in New Haven," and about four fifths were in existence in Colonial New England. The "Blue Laws" of New Haven prohibited jury trial, provided for death penalty for adultery and treason. The observance of the Sabbath was strictly enforced and enormous fines were levied for "concealing or entertaining Quaker or other blasphemous heretics."

6

MASSACHUSETTS

With The Sword She Seeks Peace under Liberty

MASSACHUSETTS was the sixth state to accept the Federal Constitution and the second of the New England states to favor the Union when in convention assembled on February 6, 1788 this document was ratified.

The time of the visit of the first white men to Massachusetts

remains a mystery. On good authority the claim is made that the Norsemen under the leadership of Leif Ericson were the first to settle what today is Massachusetts. Some investigators place the Norse settlement on Martha's Vineyard island on the south east coast and others found evidence of its existence where Cambridge now stands. The ancient Chronicles of Iceland reveal that such a settlement was made evidently within the bounds of the Bay State about the year one thousand. Not only one but several voyages were made from the Norse settlements in Greenland. The names are known of several of the leaders of these expeditions and among these settlers seven Norse women are known to have landed on the North American Continent.

The first positively authentic record of a visit definitely known to have been made to Massachusetts was that of Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602 who sailed up Massachusetts Bay and gave Cape Cod its name. Champlain explored this coast in 1604. Ten years later Captain John Smith sailed up from the Virginia Colony and not only named many of the places on the coast but also named this entire region New England. From then on frequent visits were made by explorers along the New England coast. The first permanent settlement was made in 1620 at Plymouth by the Pilgrims who emigrated from Holland whence they had fled from England for religious freedom. The Pilgrims first considered going to Guiana and elsewhere, but finally decided upon obtaining permission from the Virginia Company to establish a colony in their territory. The enterprise was aided financially by London promoters of colonizing. When the *Mayflower* set sail for the New World, sixty-seven of its passengers were from London and thirty-five were Pilgrims from Leyden. Upon arrival at their destination and just before landing the Pilgrims formed the famous "Mayflower Compact" as their instrument of government. They simply changed their customary Church Covenant to meet the new needs and their purpose was not to form a democratic constitution as is so often supposed. Not only was the pure democracy they inaugurated entirely accidental but so also was the location of the colony itself since they set out to land in Virginia and were tossed by a severe storm off their course and on the coast of Massachusetts at Plymouth. The "Mayflower Compact" became the model forerunner for many New England Church and town governments. The first winter that the Pilgrims spent at Plymouth was unusually severe and Governor Carver and half of the colonists died. William Bradford was made

the next governor of the survivors of the colony. The governor's assistants numbered seven. There were annual elections. The executive and the judiciary consisted of the governor and his seven assistants while the General Court was the electorate and the legislature. The General Court consisted of the freemen until the organization of additional towns besides Plymouth such as Scituate and Duxbury in 1637. Thereupon representative government was adopted and a distinction was then drawn between Plymouth the Colony and the town of Plymouth. Soon it was found the New England Council included the colony and then John Pierce secured a grant in 1621 by which the colonists became tenants. Pierce surrendered his first grant the following year and thereupon secured another which made him virtually the colony's proprietor. However, after being twice shipwrecked he turned over to the adventurers his second patent. A grant which today consists of southeastern Massachusetts was procured from this Council by Governor Bradford in 1629. But no royal Charter could ever be secured for Plymouth Colony so finally it was annexed under the Provincial Charter to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691.

A Council for New England had been created in 1620 by a patent issued by King James. He granted a large amount of territory out of which a sub-grant was made in 1628 under the seals of a royal Charter on March 4th, 1629 to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." After John Smith's voyage from Virginia to New England several small expeditions were sent to this region before the Massachusetts Bay Company sent over the Puritans in 1628 under John Endecott and settled what is now known as Salem. Two years later the government of the Company moved from England to the territory of the Massachusetts Bay Company and established themselves on a firm basis in Boston, under John Winthrop as leader, although their right to do so was questionable. Governor Winthrop served several terms in this high office failing of re-election in 1636 because of a religious controversy. In that year Henry Vane was chosen who later was knighted by the English King. Governor Winthrop died in 1649. Henry Vane and Ann Hutchinson led in what is known in history as the Antinomian Controversy, "New England's earliest protest against formulas" which was a movement against the Conservative official orthodoxy prevalent. Consequently Ann Hutchinson was banished. The Company's Charter rights gave them control over admitting "freemen," full and absolute power and authority to

correct, "punish and rule" settlers in their region, and right to "resist by all fitting ways and means whatever" those attempting "destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance" of the plantation. The right to vote depended on strict religious tests and all theological "vagaries" and "whimsies" were ruthlessly repressed. No one was permitted to criticize the magistrates or officials of the Church. The Bible was the guide in the formation of laws. The Colony was ruled by the clergy under a theocratic government. In 1637 Governor Winthrop said: "We see not that any should have authority to set up any other exercises besides what authority hath already set up." The same year a Cambridge synod catalogued eighty-two "opinions, some blasphemous, others erroneous and all unsafe," besides nine "unwholesome expressions," which were consigned "to the devil of hell from whence they came." Ten years later another Cambridge synod more completely established state control. From 1644 to 1678 laws were passed against the Baptists and from 1656 to 1662 the Quakers were persecuted. Non-conformists were brutally treated, some were scourged, others had their tongues bored, ears were cut and in a few cases death was imposed. Roger Williams and the Quakers showed a far more humane and tolerant spirit symbolic of our own time than did their adversaries, the Puritans. The Colonists of Massachusetts Bay were not the defenders and champions of "religious liberty" as so often portrayed. They emigrated from the Mother Country to escape from the Established Church and its "poperies" and upon their arrival in the New World they discarded more than that. They were not in pursuit of our modern concept of religious liberty for themselves or others; religious liberty had no attraction for them nor did they permit others to enjoy this precious privilege. But even so, here in the New World freedom reigned as compared with in England and in Europe. Public opinion demanded freedom of opinion and the mobs fought for it and often freed the victims of persecution. But Massachusetts has a right to be judged in the light of the spirit of that time and not of our own; and accordingly from earliest times this colony was a staunch defender of human rights as expressed in criminal law and civil rights; even though religious toleration did not always prevail in an age poisoned by religious prejudice. In this larger sense it can well be said that the early spirit of the Old Bay State lives on in many American constitutions. Intellectual activity was equally strong both in Puritan England and America. J. A. Doyle seems to have

quite accurately expressed the trend in stating "the spiritual growth of Massachusetts withered under the shadow of dominant orthodoxy; the Colony was only saved from mental atrophy by its vigorous political life." In the last half of the 17th Century New England literature consisted chiefly of stern theology from which emanated a colorless life.

Many persons sought political and religious freedom in neighboring Rhode Island. Again, others yearning for the freedom denied them in Massachusetts, sought a haven of refuge in Connecticut. Here also material means were more abundant so they in turn strengthened the frontier against encroachments of the Dutch from Manhattan.

At the close of the 17th Century came the witchcraft tragedy which had occurred at intervals in both Boston and Connecticut in the last half century. Blind ignorance stirred men to the depths of fanatic passion which led to the execution of thirty-two persons. In 1691-1692 Salem was the seat of this sordid misconception of righteousness. However, W. F. Poole states that in the British Isles a thousand times as many people were executed for this same offense during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Harvard University at Boston stands as a shining emblem reflecting the light from the lamp of liberty which was kept burning in early New England. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony were found many learned people who had graduated from Cambridge and Oxford in England, some make an estimate even as high as one out of every 250 persons in this colony had completed the courses there. In 1639 the first printing press in British-America was established at Cambridge, although freedom of the press did not extend to include the entire colony before 1674. In our own day Cambridge and Boston occupy unquestioned positions as centers of culture. The Boston *Newsletter* was the first regular newspaper in America.

The Pequot War in 1637, and King Philip's War in 1675-76 disturbed the peace between the Indians and the early settlers. The Confederacy consisting of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Plymouth and New Haven was formed in 1643 for protection against the Indians. This union has been referred to by some as the model upon which was based the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War a century later. From the very day of its birth the Massachusetts Bay Colony became a battleground for freedom against the crown who was set upon limiting this precious heritage. After

a fierce struggle of half a century the Massachusetts Charter was finally annulled in 1684. Two years later a new government under a provisional council was established with Joseph Dudley of Massachusetts as President. At this point Sir Edmund Andros was sent over for the purpose of uniting New England and New York under one rule. Until this time the Colonists had made their own laws and natives had been appointed officials by the King, and the people in the Colony had been permitted to give their own interpretation to their Charter. They accordingly had a very great degree of independence. Consequently Massachusetts had limited the franchise, punished religious heresy by death, excluded the English Book of Common Prayer. She even passed writs and laws on her own authority, and failed to have her officials swear allegiance to the Crown. The regicides had been under her own protection, she had her own seal and money, legal appeals to the English Courts had been prevented, and Massachusetts had not forced her merchants to obey the navigation acts. When Governor Andros arrived from England the Charter was revoked and all these liberties were taken from the Colonists. His government was very unpopular and he derived support chiefly from a small party mostly of the Anglican Church. As a result, either before or after William of Orange arrived in England in April 1639, a revolution broke out in Boston and Governor Andros was imprisoned by the Colonists who restored their previous form of Colonial Government. Increase Mather while Colonial agent in England 1688-1692 led a struggle for a Charter which would establish a government with the old liberties previously enjoyed. Plymouth Colony attempted to secure their own Charter but finally chose to unite with Massachusetts rather than with New York as an alternative. Maine also became a part of this Union in the provincial Charter granted in 1691 with Sir William Phips as the first royal governor. This Charter laid less stress on religious tests for voting and office-holding and "liberty of conscience" was guaranteed for all except to members of the Church of Rome. Religious toleration had grown extensively in the Colony, the power of the clergy was broken and ideals of prosperity and good order prevailed. Under the provincial Charter there was a constant struggle between the royal governor and a popular party struggling for the independence which in 1775 became a reality. The period from 1686-1691 under this charter is very important. The colonial legislature struggled over such problems as the royal governor's salary. During 1697-1701 New York

and Massachusetts were united under the Earl of Bellomont as governor. The French and Indian wars raged at this time in Acadia, Canada and Maine and in Massachusetts the Indians attacked Deerfield in 1704 and Haverhill in 1708. Phips conquered Port Royal but he failed to capture Quebec in 1690 and again in 1711 with the Massachusetts fleet under his leadership. The most outstanding Governor of this period was William Shirley (1741-1749 and 1753-1756) who had commanded the British forces in North America. In 1745 he captured Louisburg with the aid of William Pepperell of Maine in command. In 1755 Governor Shirley took part in the Oswego expedition and a little later the same year aided in the Nova Scotia exhibit which terminated the exiling of the Acadians. In 1758 Massachusetts officers and troops took part in the Crown Point and second expedition against Louisburg in 1758.

The first rumblings of the Revolutionary War were heard in Massachusetts. James Otis led the first opposition when resistance was made to the Crown in 1760-1761 against issuing writs forcing citizens to aid revenue officers. This was followed by opposition to the Stamp Act in 1765 in which Massachusetts led the other colonies. The Royal Governors were tactless and the British Parliament passed stringent measures which inflamed opposition in the Colonies. Royal troops were dispatched to Boston in 1768 which precipitated the "Boston Massacre" on March 5th, 1770 when a few citizens were shot down. Merchants now united to prevent goods from being imported which would yield rich revenue to the Crown. Samuel Adams led a movement of regular communication between the towns and later this developed into the "Committee of Correspondence" among the colonies which was led by Virginia. This accelerated the revolution because it created unity and co-operation among the colonies. On December 16, 1773 the "Boston tea-party" occurred when citizens in Indian garb boarded tea ships and emptied taxable cargoes into Boston harbor. As a result Parliament in 1774 closed this port. This move thoroughly enraged and united the country towns and colonies. General Thomas Gage, the Commander of the British forces in Boston, was now appointed Governor of Massachusetts. Nearly all families of high social position opposed the War of Independence and now became expatriated loyalists. Samuel Adams however aided by a few rich merchants like John Hancock encouraged the movement which led to the battles of Concord and Lexington in April 1775 when General Gage sent his British troops to destroy the mili-

tary supplies of the colonists and to capture the two leading patriot agitators, Hancock and Adams. Lord Percy, who led the expedition, suffered a humiliating defeat. Colonial troops from Massachusetts towns and other colonies under the Massachusetts General Artemus Ward were concentrated at Cambridge opposite Boston and bottled up the British Army in Boston. On June 17, 1775 the colonial troops attempted to occupy an important hill in Charlestown which resulted in the battle of Bunker Hill in which the Americans were repulsed with heavy losses by the British. George Washington was made the Commander of the American Army by the Continental Congress and he assumed his duties at Cambridge in July 1775. In March 1776 General Washington forced the British to evacuate Boston. This ended the War of Independence in Massachusetts. From this state came Generals Benjamin Lincoln and Henry Knox who were two of the most outstanding Generals in the Continental Army. At one time Massachusetts supplied about one sixth of the money and over one fourth of the troops for the Revolutionary Army, and her sailors were in even larger proportion. There were more of her soldiers than from any other colony in every expedition except in the year 1779-80.

After war began, a weak form of provisional government was established. This functioned for a time until a state constitution was adopted in 1780. Thereupon John Hancock was elected the first governor.

7

M A R Y L A N D

With The Shield of Thy Good-will Thou Hast Covered Us

M A R Y L A N D ratified the Federal Constitution on April 28, 1788 and became the second southern state to indicate willingness to enter the Union of states. Maryland became the seventh state in the Union.

In the life of the English speaking peoples the history of Maryland begins in 1632. In that year Charles I granted a charter to George Calvert, first Lord of Baltimore (1580?-1632) which bestowed nearly unlimited territorial and governmental rights and

referred to him as absolute lord and proprietor. The first Lord passed away before the great seal was attached to the Charter. However, Cecilius, the eldest son of the first Lord Baltimore, was granted the charter about two months after his father's death. Two vessels, the "Ark" and the "Dove," set sail in November 1633 with some two hundred Colonists. Leonard Calvert, the proprietor's brother, was in command of the expedition having been appointed Governor. The ships set sail from Gravesend and in March 1634 arrived in Maryland. The colonists were on friendly terms with the Indians as soon as they landed and the natives never caused much trouble. William Claiborne (1589?-1676?), the enemy of the colony, had far less peaceful relations with the Indians. Claiborne built a trading post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay in 1631. He bitterly opposed the granting of the Maryland Charter to Lord Baltimore and he offered armed resistance to the new government when ordered to recognize its authority. The Kent Island settlement was forced to submit to the new government shortly thereafter while Claiborne was in England. In 1644 during the Civil War in England he aided Richard Ingle, a pirate, who was said to uphold the authority of the British Parliament, in a revolt against Governor Calvert which drove him out of office for about eighteen months. Parliament deprived the lord proprietor of his government from 1654 to 1658. These instructions when first issued were only intended for Virginia but Claiborne and the Puritan exiles in the Colony caused Maryland to be included and also "the plantations within Chesapeake Bay." At this point the activities of Josias Fendall brought him into prominence. He had been appointed Governor of the Colony by the Lord Proprietor whose government Fendall now determined to replace by a Commonwealth. The revolt was quickly crushed and order in the province was upheld from the Restoration in 1660 in England to the Revolution there in 1688.

The Lord Proprietor of Maryland was a Roman Catholic and this caused an interesting internal development for religious freedom. Lord Baltimore seems to have intended his Maryland should be a refuge for the persecuted of his faith, while he also wished non-Catholic Colonies as well. He guaranteed religious toleration to all, both Catholic and Protestant. The famous act of Toleration which included the sects of Trinitarian Christianity was passed in 1649 by the Maryland Assembly. The Charter reserved the right to the proprietor of summoning freemen or their chosen dele-

gates to an Assembly as he might choose. In 1638 he gave up the sole right of initiating new legislation, a privilege which he alone had enjoyed up to that time. The Assembly consisted of two houses by 1650. One house consisted of the freemen's representatives who acted on all bills before they became law. The Assembly met every year and elections were held every three years. This greatly strengthened the movement for freedom which by 1670 had gained sufficient force so that the proprietor attempted to check it by disfranchising all freemen without a freehold of fifty acres or forty pounds sterling in a visible estate. This intensified complaints against the proprietor of his interfering with elections, summoning only delegates elected and overawe them, the abuse of his power of veto, that the Roman Catholics and his own family ruled the province. At this time a dispute arose with William Penn over the eastern and northern boundaries of the province. The Maryland Charter included the present state of Delaware. However, in 1682 Delaware was transferred to William Penn by the Duke of York with the result that an order in Council was issued in 1685 which denied Lord Baltimore's further claims to this territory, the order finding its basis in the fact that before the granting of the Maryland Charter, Christians had already settled in the disputed area. Another issue in the controversy was that although both the Maryland Lord Proprietor's Charter as well as the Charter of William Penn designated 40° N. as the common boundary yet a long litigation period ensued between the two provinces. Final settlement was made when during the years 1763 to 1767 Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason, two eminent mathematicians from England, established the famous Mason and Dixon Line along the parallel 39°43'26".3 N. In later years this boundary became of outstanding importance as the line separating the slave and free states. The Lord Proprietor went to England to defend his claims against William Penn and while there the English Revolution of 1688 broke out. Death overtook the messenger sent to America to announce the accession of the new monarchs to the English throne so that a considerable length of time elapsed before the new rulers were proclaimed in the American Colonies. In the meantime a rumor was abroad in the land of a Popish plot to massacre the Protestants. This incited the opposition to rebel and the proprietary government was overthrown. In 1692 a royal government was established by the crown to develop trade although the proprietor still retained his territorial rights. The Church of England

was established in Maryland under the new royal government. The house in the Assembly consisting of the representatives of freemen was restored into the hands of the people. Statute law now governed the Colony more than the executive ordinances. In 1715 proprietary government was restored, with the proprietor a Protestant. Soon thereafter Roman Catholics were disfranchised. The industrial development was greatly promoted in the Colony especially in the west-central part where Germans began settling about 1730. This new element in the population usually sided with the opposition. The question of extending English statutes to Maryland after 1715 caused great conflict between the people and proprietor. The lord proprietor took the stand that only those laws applied to the Colony in which the dominions were expressly mentioned, while the representatives of the freemen of the legislature contended that all the English statutes applied to Maryland "except those expressly excluded." Other disputes arose between the lord proprietor and his legislature: One of these occurred during the French and Indian Wars when in the beginning of the struggle the Colony of Maryland voted funds for its own defense in the west. However, in the latter part of that war although the mother country appealed repeatedly for further aid from the Colony for her own defense the result was a dead-lock between the two houses in the legislature which made impossible any further assistance in the war which proved to be the final struggle between French and English supremacy in America. In later days this dead-lock in the Maryland legislature was cited as proof of the necessity of forcing the Stamp Act upon the Colony. But opposition to Parliament proved even greater than that against the proprietor. The stamp distributor was forced to flee. Daniel Dulany was the outstanding Champion in opposition to the Stamp Act. He was widely quoted in Parliament by speakers favoring repeal.

Immediately prior to the Declaration of Independence the trend of Colonial affairs in Maryland was similar to that in the other Colonies. A vessel with a cargo of imported tea was burned. But the leaders in the Colony hesitated. The lord proprietor had conceded to the governmental rights claimed by the freemen. There was a strong universal desire existing that the old order with its relation to England be maintained. The Maryland delegates to the Continental Congress were instructed not to vote for independence. They persevered in their instructions until they were almost alone in opposition to separation from the mother country when they

finally rescinded their instructions. Maryland's own new constitution adopted to replace the Charter was an aristocratic instrument requiring property qualifications for suffrage and office holding, representation in the legislature was not based on population, senators and delegates were chosen by electors, and the governor was elected by the Assembly. Conditions changed in time. Negroes were disfranchised in 1802 and property qualifications for office and suffrage were abolished in 1810.

The Federal Constitution was ratified by Maryland on April 28, 1788. Robert Eden was the last of the Royal Governors, his term ending in 1776. The first state governor of the independent Maryland free state was Thomas Johnson.

8

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ready in Soul and Resource

SOUTH CAROLINA ratified the Federal Constitution on May 23, 1788, and thus became the third state south of the Mason and Dixon Line and the eighth of all the states to signify her intention of becoming a member of the Union of states.

Some historians divide the history of South Carolina in four periods: 1520-1663 early discoveries and explorations; 1663-1719 period of proprietary rule; 1719-1776 period of royal rule; and the period since South Carolina became a state in 1776. In 1520 a few Spaniards from Cuba landed on the present South Carolina coast and they were the first Europeans to visit this state. Jean Ribaut unsuccessfully attempted in 1562 to establish a French Protestant Colony by the mouth of the Broad river. All land from sea to sea between the 31st and 36th parallels was granted in 1629 by King Charles I to his attorney-general. No attempt was made at colonizing this region. In 1663 the Earl of Clarendon and six other court favorites were granted this territory by King Charles II. Two years later a second Charter was granted extending the boundaries to 29° and 36°30'. The duty of legislating for the Colony was left to the proprietors "by and with the advice, assent

and approbation of the freemen." They had the right to grant religious freedom. Land holding was free and in common socage including subinfeudation. From 1663 to 1665 very liberal terms were offered as an inducement to settlers. The policy was short lived. In 1669 the proprietary board adopted a Fundamental Constitution for the colony which had been prepared by John Locke and Lord Ashley which amounted to an elaborate feudal system which was a remnant of a bygone day even in Europe. This instrument of basic law was modified in 1670, January 12, 1682, August 17, 1682, and again in 1698. The colonists finally overthrew proprietary rule but before this the large plantation system had already struck root and became the basis of the southland's slave-holding aristocracy.

In April 1670 the English made the first permanent settlement in South Carolina at Albemarle Point on the Ashley River. Due to unfavorable conditions the colony was moved ten years later to where the City of Charleston now stands. Other settlements were made along the coast. The province of South Carolina was divided into three counties along the coast, namely, Berkeley, Craven, and Colleton. The population of the province at this time consisted of immigrants from England, Englishmen from Barbados, and a considerable number of French Protestants, all of whom exercised a formative influence in the early history of South Carolina. The Barbadian influence became so strong that the province was more closely connected with this West Indies Colony than any of the mainland colonies. There was a constant political struggle for popular rights in the early days between the lords proprietors and the people and in later times between the Crown and the people. During the last three decades of the seventeenth century the political struggle centered on attempts to secure acceptance of the several subsequent issues of the Fundamental Constitutions and the difficulties in collecting quit-rents. Popular control of the Government increased. A legislature consisting of two houses was inaugurated in 1692. The following year the right to initiate legislation was secured by the commons house which was elected by popular vote. Then followed a struggle between Dissenters and Churchmen. The Church of England was made the official religion by an Act of Parliament on November 30, 1706 and remained so until the Revolutionary War began. Peace was short lived, in 1719 the colonists revolted against proprietary rule and succeeded in overthrowing this detested form of Government. Chief Justice Nicholas Trott

advised the proprietors to adopt a reactionary policy, popular laws were vetoed and no protection from the Indians was provided the settlers. The people revolted and elected the popular James Moore as their governor. England took the Colony under royal control and in 1729 the rights of the proprietors were purchased. North and South Carolina were considered as one province, although they had their own local governments. There was a Governor for each until 1691 and from then until 1712 a Governor resided at Charleston with a deputy representing the northern settlements, after this day each again had their own government. The establishment of the boundary came in 1732 and this work continued until 1815.

The constitutional development of South Carolina continued despite the overthrow of proprietary and establishment of royal government. The popular assembly constantly asserted itself against the council and governor in favor of the people's demands. Nearly all control by the council on legislation ceased by 1760. It no longer controlled revenue and hardly ever amended or initiated a bill. Officials chosen by the General Assembly were nominated by the lower house. Assembly committees constantly invaded the Governor's executive functions. Thus can be seen a constant political evolution towards independence in South Carolina. After 1760 the British Government demands went almost entirely unheeded by the free spirited South Carolinians. The spirit of independence grew in strength and influence. Among those attending the Stamp Act Congress in 1765 were Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge. In 1773 an intercolonial Committee of correspondence was created. Delegates from South Carolina attended the Continental Congress in 1774 and 1775. In June 1775 the Government of the province of South Carolina was practically taken over by a council of safety which the provincial Congress had appointed. The last royal governor, William Campbell, fled after the dissolution of the Assembly on September 15, 1775. This definitely marked the end of royal dominion in this province. These veterans of many wars, in which grandfathers and grandsons had fought, were well prepared for service in the revolutionary armies in the War for Independence. They had fought Spain in 1686, 1702-04, 1740, against Spain and France 1706, they warded off pirates in 1718, and against the Yemassee Indians in 1715, followed by battling the Cherokees half a century later, while in addition a slave uprising had been put down in 1739. The Loyalist strength in South Carolina was sufficiently strong in the Revolutionary War

so as to transform this struggle in reality into a Civil Conflict. Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton attempted to capture Charleston for the British during the summer of 1776 with the purpose of securing the support of the Loyalists. The attempt failed when the Royal fleet was repulsed while assaulting Fort Moultrie on June 28th. However when Clinton returned to attack again in the beginning of 1780 then General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered with his 7000 men on May 12 to avoid annihilation. Thus the British captured the entire state and remained in control until driven out by Horatio Gates and Nathanael Greene shortly before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The famous battles fought were at Camden August 16, 1780, King's Mountain October 7, 1780, Hobkirk's Hill April 25, 1781, and Eutaw Spring September 8, 1781. On May 23, 1788 South Carolina ratified the Federal Constitution.

9

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE was the ninth state to accept the Federal Constitution and give her approval to the establishment of the Union in which we live. She was the third of the New England States to take this action which occurred on June 21, 1788.

It is probable that the first white men to see New Hampshire were the Norsemen when they were led by their Viking leader Leif Ericsson along the coast of New England to Vineland where they founded a settlement.

However, the earliest actual records in existence on visits to New Hampshire are those of Martin Pring who in 1603 is known to have arrived at the mouth of the Piscataqua river. When he returned to England that year he described his visit to the New England coast in the region of Cape Cod bay and Casco bay. Two years later the Isles of Shoals were discovered by Samuel de Champlain while on a voyage along the coast of this state. The next recorded visit is

that of Capt. John Smith from Virginia who sailed along the New Hampshire coast in 1614. In his *Description of New England* he speaks of the fine harbor formed by the mouth of the Piscatoqua river and the splendid inland country behind the rugged New Hampshire shore. The Council for New England was formed in 1620 under the leadership of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. King James I granted the Council all land between 40° and 48° N. lat. from ocean to ocean. This region included nine grants made later which were directly connected with the early history of New Hampshire. On March 9, 1622 John Mason received the first of these nine grants and for this reason has become known to posterity as "the founder of New Hampshire." The first region to become known by the name of this state was that between the Piscatoqua and the Merrimac which was included in another grant to John Mason on November 7, 1629. David Thomson established the first settlement in New Hampshire in 1623 at Little Harbor which in our day is known by the name of Rye. Thomson headed a five year joint company founded for the purpose of trading and fishing. He established his headquarters on Little Harbor at Odiorne's Point for a time. Then he took up residence on an island in Boston Harbor in 1626 from where he is said to have superintended the company's business until the five year term expired. In 1628 assessment was made of a settlement here. A grant was made on November 17, 1629 to the Laconia Company who sent colonists over the following year. The possibility exists that a remnant of the Little Harbor settlement still survived when these new colonists arrived. The purpose of the Laconia Company was to promote trading in furs with the Iroquois. The newly arrived colonists established themselves in the Thomson house left on Odiorne's Point. In addition they built "Great House" or "Mason Hall" in the present city of Portsmouth. In 1653 this name for the settlement replaced that of "Strawberry Banke." Another outstanding leader in the early settlement of New Hampshire was Edward Hilton. With a few followers he settled at Dover Point about when Thomson arrived with his settlers at Little Harbor. Reference is made to houses built for settlers here in the grant made to Hilton in 1630. This same year the settlement received the name of Dover. Exeter was founded in 1638 by the Antinomian leader Rev. John Wheelwright who was exiled from Massachusetts. He founded his colony on land purchased from the Indians. Hampton was settled by friendly Puritans from Massachusetts the same year. They were encouraged to do

so by the colony and in a year's time organized the town of Hampton and gained the right to their representative in the General Court. Religious controversy arose in Dover between the Anglicans and Puritans. Capt. John Underhill of the Antinomian belief now became the recognized leader of the Puritans there. The Puritans of Massachusetts were opposed to the Anglicans settled at Strawberry Banke as well as to those of the Antinomian belief at Exeter. As a result of this situation Massachusetts proceeded to make a new claim for the extension of its northern boundary. When this colony was granted its charter the belief prevailed that the Merrimac river flowed eastward but after a time the source of this river was found to be Lake Winnepesaukee several miles north of the New Hampshire settlements. According to the charter of Massachusetts the northern boundary extended three English miles to the north of the Merrimac river, "or to the northward of any and every part thereof." This brought on a conflict with the grants to Mason.

In spite of the protests of the descendants of Mason very little effort was made to remedy the situation while the Puritans were in power in England. In 1655 Robert Tufton Mason became sole heir. When Richard Cromwell resigned he first petitioned parliament and then the king to correct the northern boundary of his colony. In 1664 the king set up a commission to hear the complaints in New England and the Mason Claim was submitted for consideration. The Commission decided that the Mason lands were not in the Massachusetts jurisdiction and a separate government was set up for their administration, but this failed. Then Mason petitioned that Massachusetts agents be sent to England to reply to his charges. They arrived in the mother country in December 1676 to answer the complaints of Mason. The case was tried in April 1677 by the Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. The decision rendered stated that his claims to the title of lands only concerned him and his several tenants and this was a matter for the local colonial court to act upon. Mason made no claim to the right of government of this region. Then finally in January 1679 Mason again petitioned the king. This time he petitioned that a governor be appointed with a jurisdiction over his lands as claimed. The result was that on September 18, 1679 New Hampshire was established as a separate province. The government of the newly established province was lodged in the hands of an assembly elected by the people and a council and president

appointed by the English king. So out of Mason's claims finally arose the Colony of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire was a part of the short lived Dominion of New England which existed in 1686 and 1689. Sir Edmund Andros was the Governor-General of the Dominion except for the first several months. As a member of the Dominion of New England, New Hampshire lost its provincial authority. When the Dominion expired in 1689 an attempt was made to re-establish provincial government again so the outstanding citizens of four towns held a convention for this purpose. But the attempt was unsuccessful and a brief re-union with Massachusetts resulted. Then Samuel Allen, Mason's assignee, was instrumented in securing the establishment of a royal government in 1692. John Usher, the son-in-law of Samuel Allen, became the lieutenant-governor in the new government. New Hampshire had now been permanently separated from Massachusetts and remained so until the Revolutionary War except that the two colonies had the same governor from 1699 to 1741. However, the controversies over their boundaries continued for many long years. For instance, townships were established in the disputed area by both provinces; Massachusetts arrested those who refused to pay taxes she levied in this region. Massachusetts sought to delay a settlement. New Hampshire petitioned the king for a decision and the outcome was a royal order in 1737 referring the controversy to a commission of councillors from Rhode Island, Nova Scotia and New York. The Commission decided upon the eastern boundary but failed in coming to any definite decision, regarding the southern line. In 1741 both the colonies appealed to the king and in council he approved the commission's eastern boundary decision and in addition a southern boundary was established very much in New Hampshire's favor. In 1749 a dispute with New York arose over the western boundary. One hundred thirty eight townships were granted by the governor of New Hampshire in the disputed territory and all of these were rapidly settled. The colony, however, feared her powerful western neighbor. In 1764 a royal order secured by New York established the western bank of the Connecticut river as the western boundary of New Hampshire.

The inhabitants of New Hampshire numbered about 80,000 when the Revolutionary War broke out. Sir John Wentworth, the popular governor, fled in June 1775. Meshech Weare was elected the first governor of New Hampshire in 1776. A provisional government was established by the fifth Provincial Congress on Janu-

ary 5, 1776. The first assembly declared for independence on June 15. The decisive victory at Bennington on August 16, 1777 was won by General John Stark commissioned from New Hampshire. His command consisted of troops from Vermont and New Hampshire. This state was the ninth to ratify the Federal Constitution when after a momentous struggle in convention reassembled at Concord on June 17 after four days of further deliberation by a ratification vote of 57 to 47 New Hampshire completed the number of states necessary for adopting what has become to be the Supreme Law of the land.

10

VIRGINIA

Thus Ever to Tyrants

ON JUNE 25, 1788 Virginia became the tenth state that ratified the Federal Constitution and became a party to the Union of the original states. She was the fourth southern state to take this action.

The first permanent English settlement in America was Virginia. Sir Walter Raleigh and others attempted at least three times to establish permanent settlements on the present coast of North Carolina. They named the region Virginia in honor of their English Queen Elizabeth. Encouraging accounts were sent back to England of conditions in the new world. The London Company sent out an expedition in 1606 which had a Charter giving them a right to settle and trade between 34° and 41° N. latitude. On May 13th 1607 the settlers landed at Jamestown with the result that many plantations were established along the James river shores. The London Company aimed at building up an agricultural and commercial community which would enrich the Mother Country. The growth of the Colony was retarded due to unfavorable climate, hostile Indians and the weak character of some of the colonists. In September 1608 John Smith was placed at the head of the Colony. Captain Smith established law and order, developed agriculture and fishing, and constructed a church. The following year

there was a reorganization of the London Company and more colonists were sent out. The Virginia boundary was drawn from 200 miles south of Old Point Comfort on the mouth of the Chesapeake extending 200 miles north, "west and northwest to the South Sea."

The London Company governed the Colony through a Governor and Council in Virginia. The Colony scarcely survived the early years. On June 10, 1610 Sir George Somers, Sir Thomas Gates, and Captain Christopher Newport arrived with 150 men at Jamestown but due to the unhappy state of affairs they decided to abandon the attempt to colonize this region and depart for Newfoundland. Just when they were at the point of setting sail and departing from Jamestown they were met by Lord Delaware who arrived with abundant supplies and additional colonists. Thereupon the colonists disembarked and built a trading post at the present Hampton and began at once to subdue the unfriendly natives. The next year 650 more colonists arrived from the homeland. Plantations were now extended from the James along the Appomattox, Henrico and New Bermuda rivers. The stern Puritan Captain Samuel Argall became the ruler of Virginia in 1617. The settlers were forced to believe in the trinity, accept the authority of the Bible, and the established Church or suffer the death penalty. In 1619 Sir George Yeardley assumed the office of Colonial Governor giving a more lenient regime. The first year of his administration saw twelve hundred new Colonists arrive. This year also saw the introduction of "indentured" servants and negro slaves as laborers. The common land and property were divided among the settlers in 1616 and they ascended the James and Appomattox Rivers far inland. In 1619 twenty thousand pounds of tobacco were exported making the Colony self supporting. In this year was established the Virginia House of Burgesses which was the first representative Assembly in North America. This body consisted of planters aiding the Governor in remaking and reforming the Colony's laws. A Constitution was granted in 1621 which provided that the London Company appoint a Governor and Council and the colonists themselves were granted the right to have annual elections for the purpose of choosing delegates to the House of Burgesses. This body was similar to the English House of Commons in that it had the right to originate laws and grant supplies, while the Governor and Council had the right to veto and revise as did the House of Lords and the King in England. The Council

also functioned as a supreme Court over the county courts. Not until 1776 was this system changed. The authority of the London Company was superseded by the King in 1624.

Four thousand people lived in Virginia in 1622. The flourishing strength of the young Colony aroused the jealousy and hostility of the Indians who suddenly attacked and massacred 350 colonists on March 22, 1622. Starvation and sickness caused the deaths of about one half of the Colony. Yet it recovered in strength, the tobacco industry thrived, and the settlers' cabins penetrated the virgin frontier forest farther than ever. In April 1641 the savages again mercilessly attacked the Colony killing about 350 settlers. The population of the Virginia Colony was 15,000 by 1648.

Sir William Berkeley was overthrown in March 1652 and the authority of Cromwell was established. A Maryland Puritan by name of Richard Bennet became the new ruler of the province. His two Puritan successors, Edward Digges and Samuel Mathews, followed the established policy of colonial administration with little change but greatly extended the right to vote. This policy Governor Berkeley reversed when restored to power. With Berkeley came the control of the Council and the House of Burgesses by the older families who thus developed into a privileged class. With their aid the Governor maintained the same members of the House of Burgesses for sixteen years. The poor people on the frontier and in the tidewater region developed hostility to men of wealth. They demanded free lands, protection from the Indians, and a popular assembly chosen by freemen to meet frequently. Many of these were now proclaimed dissenters by law and a heavy tax was forced on them in 1676 by the Berkeley controlled Assembly. The frontiersmen were refused protection from renewed Indian attacks by the Governor while he and his supporters were enriched by a flourishing Indian fur trade. Nathaniel Bacon led the settlers in an attack on the Indians and severally defeated them in the battle of Bloody Run. Governor Berkeley thereupon outlawed Bacon who now proclaimed his militia the authorized army of defense and invaded the Capital demanding his soldiers be recognized as such. The request was refused and the result was Civil War, the burning of Jamestown and the defeat of Governor Berkeley. Bacon died soon thereafter of malaria. Wholesale confiscations and executions by the Governor followed. King Charles censured him whereupon the Governor sailed for England but before he could appear before the King he died in 1677 in London. The wealthy

class still controlled the Virginia Colony. Conditions continued much the same during the reign of William and Mary. At this time in 1691 Williamsburg was selected as the provincial capital. A Scotch Churchman, James Blair, was sent over to head the American Church. He was an able and a noble man and counteracted the despotic governors somewhat. Blair founded and was the first head of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg which opened in 1693. Religion and education progressed in the Colony at this time. Public payment of the salary of the parish priest was provided for and school teachers came from Scotland in considerable numbers.

Virginia had 70,000 population by 1700 about one third of whom were slaves. Most of the settlers were small farmers pressing ever onward on the Indian lands. Scotch immigrants settled along the Rappahannock and became forceful adversaries of the older and wealthier planters along the York and James rivers. Wealthy tobacco growers often educated their children in England and many of them spent their winters in London. In 1740 negroes outnumbered the whites due to the rapid growth of slavery. The planter aristocracy in their mansions along the rivers were the nobles of colonial Virginia and the poor whites and small farmers were the Yeomanry. And the slaves had the lowest status of all.

Governor Alexander Spotswood's expedition into the Valley of Virginia in 1716 brought a wave of settlers from Europe and Pennsylvania. Soon the seaboard aristocracy and the negroes were far outnumbered by the small farmers. This was when the "West" began. The Germans, Scotch, Scotch-Irish and older Virginia settlers led the way on the western Virginia frontier. As a reward for their valor in the struggle against the French and Indians in the Seven Years' War new counties were organized among them and they were granted representation in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee of the tidewater became their leaders. A financial investigation after the war revealed extensive corruption which brought on a collapse of the old oligarchy that had ruled the colony almost from its birth. The Presbyterians and Baptists had secured religious autonomy and they supplied many missionaries for the frontier and elsewhere and constantly battled against the lethargy and low morals of the Established Church. The Clergy lost their court fight against their reduced stipends. Patrick Henry was the leader of the opposition to the Established Church as he also was of the opponents of the

Stamp Act. Virginia was as displeased with the Townshend taxation as with the Stamp Act. In May 1769 when the Burgesses claimed the right of taxation they were dissolved by the Governor but defiantly met in the Raleigh tavern in the new capital of Williamsburg. Their outstanding leaders were Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, and Patrick Henry.

Governor Lord Dunmore reached the Ohio river with an army in 1774 to crush the Indian Coalition against Virginia's advance over present West Virginia and Kentucky. On October 10, 1774 the Indians were routed at the Battle of Point Pleasant and they never again rallied their strength in opposition to the Old Dominion. Virginia was an outstanding leader among the Colonies in the Continental Congress and in the Revolutionary War. The Royal Governor fled for safety to an English man-of-war in Chesapeake Bay when Patrick Henry approached Williamsburg with his regiment of militia in 1775. In May of the next year the Virginia leaders supported the movement for a Declaration of Independence. Before the Declaration of Independence was issued by the Continental Congress Virginia had already assembled a Constitutional Convention. Jefferson, Lee, and Henry fought for universal suffrage, proportional representation and religious freedom but failed to secure a Constitution with these provisions. The Conservatives rejected Jefferson's draft. Representation based on wealth prevailed as a defense against democracy. The all powerful Assembly annually chose an executive, a Council, and judges. The Assembly consisted of a House of Delegates and a Senate. Two thirds of the members of the legislature were elected by the one third of the voters along the tide-water region. The settlers enjoyed a liberal though not universal franchise.

The Germans and Scotch-Irish of up-country Virginia supplied the most of the recruits for Washington's Army in the Revolution. Norfolk and neighboring towns were attacked with great loss in 1779. Benedict Arnold captured Richmond in January 1781. The Governor and legislature fled to the Blue Ridge mountains. The Assembly held one session there. The surrender of Yorktown on October 19, 1781 ended the Revolutionary War.

A national Government was first urged by the leaders from Virginia. Washington presided at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. When the Federal Constitution was submitted to the Virginia voters for ratification in 1788, Henry and the up-country settlers opposed its adoption, but the bitter struggle

brought victory on June 25 to the tide-water men under Madison's leadership with a majority of only ten votes. Thus the slavery party of Virginia and the south became the sponsors of the new Federal Government.

11

NEW YORK

Higher

OF the states west of New England, east of the Mississippi river and north of the Mason Dixon line New York was the fourth to take steps to join the prospective Union of States by ratifying the Constitution on July 26, 1788. This is the eleventh state.

Scientists are of the opinion that the prehistoric stones, earthworks and palisades found in New York state are of more recent origin than the mound systems along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. These remains are believed to be traces left by a people that lived in the region before the Indians and after aboriginal man. When the Europeans arrived they found this section in the control of the Iroquois tribe. In the earliest known times they were already on the banks of Chesapeake Bay and the Hudson River. The Iroquois homeland was the present state of New York and from here they controlled all the territory from the Tennessee to the St. Lawrence and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River. There they organized the Confederacy of the Five Nations consisting of the tribes of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, and Onondagas. Together they were known as the "Konoshioni," or people of the Long House. These Indians made the claim that their Confederacy was formed a few years prior to the coming of the navigator Henry Hudson which occurred in the early years of the 17th Century. Although reports exist that the Confederacy existed a lifetime before the arrival of the white man. In 1609 Champlain discovered the lake bearing his name while aiding the Algonquins and Hurons against the Iroquois who were defeated by the modern European firearms. French interference antagonized the Indians and led to final victory of the English in America. Six years later Champlain again took part in a military expe-

dition which brought him to the fortified castle which was the seat of the Iroquois government where the attack he led with his allies was repulsed. But the expedition resulted in the French discovery and exploration of the great lakes region. As the Algonquins had the French as their allies so now the Iroquois secured the Dutch as allies in 1617 in a treaty with the Amsterdam Company. This became known as the Covenant of Corlear and thereafter this name was used by the Iroquois in their treaties in addressing the New York Governors. A treaty was signed in 1664 and confirmed in 1688 between Governor Andros and the chiefs of the Five Nations at Albany and reaffirmed in King William's reign in 1689. This treaty was not broken until the outbreak of the War of Independence when the Iroquois remained loyal to the English Crown. In 1715 the Tuscaroras were forced out of North Carolina and moved north and joined the Confederation of the Six Nations in what is now New York state. They had developed a high type of rural civilization which was destroyed by the American Revolution due to their loyalty to the British Crown. The treaty of 1783 which ended the Revolutionary War failed to recognize the Indians who now gradually lost their land claims and were placed on western lands.

Verrazano in 1524 was the first white man to visit New York. The next year Gomez sailed along the coast. But the first authentic visit to New York, as revealed by reliable records, was made by Henry Hudson in September 1609 who took possession for the independent United Netherlands. The next year a vessel of merchandise arrived which proved a very profitable venture. In 1613 a settlement was made on Manhattan Island and two years later a fortified trading house was built near where Albany now stands. The United New Netherland Company was licensed on October 11, 1614 to carry on trade in the new world. In 1622 Fort Orange (now Albany) was built and the old fort was abandoned on Castle Island. When the United Netherland Company's Charter terminated in October 1618 renewal was denied. Private trading ventures were then chartered by the states-general. Coast and rivers were explored. The West India Company was granted a 24 year charter on June 3, 1621 giving the company complete control over New Netherland which was thereupon organized into a province and formal possession was taken the next year. Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, the first director of New Netherland, arrived in Manhattan in May 1623 on the good ship "New Netherland" with thirty Dutch families

aboard. William Verhulst succeeded Mey the next year. Then in 1626 the vigorous Peter Minuit came as director-general and bought Manhattan Island from the Indians and built Fort Amsterdam. He built up the special privileged patroon system along the Hudson on land bought from the Indians. Complications arose resulting in Minuit's recall and he was succeeded by Wouter van Twiller in 1633 as Director-General. At this time the English were beginning to trouble the Colonists on the east and the Swedes on the south. William Kieft succeeded Van Twiller in 1638. The latter had been recalled the previous year due to irregularities in his administration. The Dutch settlers sold guns to the Iroquois and this proved to be a fatal error and a devastating Indian war ravaged New Netherland for five years. Peter Stuyvesant arrived to rule Manhattan as Governor in May 1647. Although despotic by nature he proved to be the best administrator of New Netherland. He pacified the Indians and settled the boundary dispute with the Colonies of New England in the Hartford treaty of 1650. He opposed the constant demands for more freedom on the part of his own people and this incurred their hostility, which only increased their demands. In April 1664 the first popular provincial assembly met. At the close of that year the English easily conquered the Colony of 10,000 population.

The English desire was to rule the New World. James I claimed New Netherland in 1621 by right of "occupancy." Eleven years thereafter Charles I claimed English sovereignty by a "first discovery, occupation, and possession." Cromwell in 1654 ordered the conquest of New Netherland with the aid of New England. But the treaty with Holland recognized the Dutch title. Ten years later Charles II again set out to conquer New Netherland because of smuggling goods by the Dutch into New England. The Duke of York was granted all territory between the Connecticut river and Delaware Bay. The Duke's deputy-governor Colonel Richard Nicolls arrived with an English squadron August 29th off the Narrows, and appeared off New Amsterdam on September 8. Governor Stuyvesant, unable to resist, surrendered the Colony to the Duke who named his new province New York. Fort Orange became Fort Albany after the Duke's second title. Although the new rulers Nicolls and his successor Francis Lovelace were inclined to be autocratic their rule was admirable. Religious liberty prevailed. On August 7, 1673 war broke out between Holland and England and New York was recaptured by the Dutch and became again New

Netherland and New Amsterdam. But the peace treaty of 1674 gave New York to England again. Major Edmund Andros came over to govern under a new patent granted the Duke of York. Major Andros was a moderate ruler in spite of unjustifiable criticism. Thomas Dongan became the next governor of New York in 1683. He was an excellent administrator. The first General Assembly under English rule met in October 1683. The Duke confirmed the Charter of liberties adopted by this body. The Iroquois agreed to a New Covenant in August 1684 whereby they acknowledged Great Britain's jurisdiction but did not surrender to her authority. When the Duke of York ascended the English throne in 1685 New York became a royal province. The New Jersey, New York and New England Charters were all revoked and these colonies were organized into the dominion of New England upon the suggestion of Sir Edmund Andros. He was appointed Governor-General after the recall of Dongan. He assumed office on August 11, 1688 at New York. Jacob Leisler led a colonial militia revolt at the outbreak of the Revolution in England in 1688. This uprising continued for three years until Governor Sloughter arrived from England to succeed Sir Edmund Andros. James I reestablished the Assembly abolished in May 1686 and the principles were reaffirmed that were included in the charter of liberties that was revoked on October 30, 1683. However the Test Act was enforced against the Roman Catholics and religious liberty was restricted. The lords of trade in 1697 protested the Act providing the prevalent freedom in New York province. Lord Bellomont the new Governor received orders from the king that sharply contradicted the freedom of the courts and assemblies in New York province. The powers claimed by the royal governors to institute courts, veto all laws, appoint judges, disburse the revenues, and dissolve or prorogue the assembly at will gave rise to a struggle between the General Assembly and the royal governors which continued until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The Governor dissolved the Assembly at will while that body withheld money grants. British troops were required to defend the frontier in the north and this was an additional source of aggravation to the colonies. This however ended in 1763 when Canada was conquered. In order to pay the cost of that war Great Britain imposed the Stamp Act upon the colonies which they opposed at a general Congress in 1765 in New York. As a result this Act and other obnoxious ordinances were partly repealed. The British parliament maintained its right to

tax the colonies without representation. New York at this time was said to be the most English of all the Colonies yet in this crisis she took the lead in the fight for colonial freedom against Britain and the authority of the Mother Country was overthrown. In May 1775 the Americans captured Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point on Lakes Champlain and George thus insuring the safety of the northern border. General Washington had his continental army headquarters in New York. The members of the provincial Congress were first called the representatives of the state of New York on July 9, 1776 when this body met at White Plains. On that day they decided to support the Declaration of Independence. On August 27, 1776 the British defeated the Americans on Long Island and on September 15 Washington's army evacuated the City and retired to the northern part of Manhattan. The Americans withdrew to New Jersey when Howe reached White Plains. In 1777 Burgoyne's army descending from Canada was captured at Saratoga. And St. Leger was likewise unsuccessful in his advance in the Mohawk. Clinton attempting to aid Burgoyne was defeated after capturing forts on the Hudson Highlands. West Point remained in the hands of the Americans. The New York State Assembly adopted the first constitution on April 20, 1777. General George Clinton became the first Governor and served until the end of the war. The Americans captured Stony Point on July 16, 1779. The next year Arnold was captured for treason. And Sullivan destroyed the Seneca Country for their aid to Sir John Johnson. French troops under Rochambeau joined Washington's army in Westchester County during the summer of 1781 and threatened New York City. But with the appearance of De Grasse in the Chesapeake military operations were suddenly transferred to Virginia where final victory was achieved. The British evacuated New York on November 25, 1783. New York adopted the Federal Constitution on July 26, 1788 and became known as the Empire State. In 1797 the state capital was moved to Albany from New York City.

.

12

NORTH CAROLINA

To Be Rather Than to Seem

ON November 21, 1789 North Carolina became the fifth state south of the Mason and Dixon line to ratify the Federal Constitution and take her place along with the Union of states then forming. She was the twelfth state to do so.

North Carolina history can be divided into four periods: discovery and early Colonization 1520-1663; proprietary rule 1663-1729; royal rule 1729-1776; and statehood from 1776.

Early Spanish and French explorers may possibly have reached North Carolina. Not until near the end of the 16th Century was a European settlement established in North Carolina. Sir Walter Raleigh in April 1584 received a patent for Colonization in North America from Queen Elizabeth. Thereupon he sent Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe to locate a suitable region for colonization north of Florida. In September they returned with an enthusiastic account of this region. On April 9th in the following year Ralph Lane with about 180 men left Plymouth in seven small vessels in command of Sir Richard Grenville for the purpose of founding a colony in what now is North Carolina. On August 17, 1585 the colony was founded on the northern end of Roanoke Island. A few days later Sir Grenville left on a return journey to England. Due to famine and hostility on the part of the Indians the attempt to establish a permanent colony was abandoned and the colonists left for England on Sir Francis Drake's fleet on June 19, 1586. Sir Richard Grenville returned from England with supplies and colonists within a few days after the departure of Drake's fleet. Fifteen of the members of the second colony decided to cast their lot in the New World and remained. Raleigh greatly disappointed with his first colony sent another under John White numbering 121 persons. They were instructed to settle on the shore of Chesapeake Bay. On July 22, 1587 they landed on Roanoke Island where they remained because the sailors refused to continue the voyage. None of the fifteen persons Grenville left could be found. On August 18, 1587 Virginia Dare was born. She was the grand-daughter of

John White and was the first English child known to have been born in America. White left to secure supplies in England and could not return before 1591. When he reached the colony the only trace he could find was the word "Croatan" which had been carved on a tree. The belief is that the colonists were absorbed by a friendly Hatteras Indian tribe now residing in Robeson County, who are a mixed people, known as Croatans, retaining Indian habits and some English names. All the territory from sea to sea between the 31st and 36th parallel Charles I granted Sir Robert Heath his attorney general in 1629. He relinquished his patent and in 1663 the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, and six other court favorites of King Charles II were granted this same territory. The boundaries were advanced to 29° and 36°30'.

The proprietors desired an aristocratic and feudal form of Government since they were all powerful in the colony. In 1669 John Locke drafted the famous Fundamental Constitutions which provided for the establishment of eight counties and each of these into seigniories, baronies, precincts and colonies. Further provision was made for dividing the land for distribution among the hereditary nobility. Three-fifths of the land was to be granted to the freemen. A feudal court system was provided for the governing of the colony. Several revisions were made of these constitutions but they were only a theoretical standard and in 1693 entirely abrogated. A great deal of freedom was granted the colonists under the new instructions by which they were afterward governed. The province from the beginning gradually tended towards a division of southern and northern Carolina. At first northern Carolina was called Albemarle, then "that part of our province of Carolina that lies north and east of Cape Fear." Not until 1689 was the name North Carolina adopted. Many Pennsylvanians settled here thus giving this region a bond with the colonies in the north. Southern Carolina was more closely tied up to the Barbados and England as a result of trade relations and great numbers of the early colonists came from the British West Indies and England. Attempts were made to secure a closer union. In 1691 both sections were ruled by one Governor. It soon became necessary however to arrange for the government of North Carolina by a special deputy. In 1712 North Carolina again had her own governor. No attempt was made to run a boundary between North and South Carolina before the end of the proprietary period in 1729. This work continued until in 1815 when the task was finally finished.

Colonists from Virginia settled at Albemarle, N. C., about 1660 and this was the first permanent English settlement in this state. They came for economic purposes. In 1776 about 300,000 British, Swiss Moravians and French Huguenots lived in North Carolina.

Of the sixteen governors and deputy-governors six were driven out in uprisings during the proprietary period 1663-1729. In 1677 the people rebelled against the export duty on tobacco. In 1708-1711 the dissenters revolted against the Church of England but failed. Not until the Revolutionary War did the colonists of North Carolina attain religious freedom. The Quakers could not hold public office or serve on juries. In 1711-1713 the settlers defeated the Tuscarora Indians in battle after which the most of them were removed to New York. There they became a part of the Iroquois Confederacy as the sixth nation.

By an Act of the British Parliament the seven Lords Proprietors gave up their claims to the Carolinas in 1729. Lord Carteret retained his share until 1744 when he received instead an extensive tract between North Carolina and Virginia. The King of Britain was the North Carolina Government head until the Revolutionary War but after 1744 he really ruled only over the southern half. There was here as in the other colonies a constant conflict between the Crown and the colonies. Just before the War of Independence the struggle became intensely bitter. Disputes raged over commerce, finance, government and religion. In 1766 the shipload of stamps was refused entry to Wilmington. The stampmaster was forced under oath to refrain from exercising his official duties. Governor Tryon prevented delegates from attending the Stamp Act Congress. The colonists were enraged at the acts of trade and navigation and the denial of bills of credit in 1764. Extension of the right in 1771 to permit Presbyterian ministers to marry people and the founding of Queen's College in Mecklenburg County by the Presbyterians further aroused the settlers, especially the Scotch-Irish. The people in Anson and Orange and neighboring counties rebelled against taxes and fees. The Regulators led the revolt, but with very meagre results. On May 16, 1771 the Governor's militia routed them in a battle on the Alamance river. There were some losses on both sides. Seven of the fifteen Regulators taken prisoners were executed. Strangely however in the Revolutionary War most of the Regulators remained Loyalists while the majority of Governor Tryon's militia were Patriots.

Governor Josiah Martin succeeded Governor Tryon in August 1771 and at once became deeply involved in boundary, tax, and property disputes. Two years later the royal government was paralyzed. Delegates were elected to the Continental Congress at the first Provincial Congress held on August 25, 1774 at Newbern. When the second Provincial Congress met in April 1775 Governor Martin convened the Assembly to meet simultaneously. Both consisted almost entirely of the same members, and the Assembly was neglected. And the Royal Governor fled first to Fort Johnson and then to a warship on the coast. The militia companies of Mecklenburg County declared the royal authority at an end on May 31, 1775 and that legislative and executive power was vested in a Provincial Congress subordinated to the Continental Congress. Resolutions requested the formation of Civil and military organizations independent of Great Britain. On May 20th, 1775 the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was drawn up declaring the North Carolinians "a free and independent people" using a strikingly similar phraseology to the Declaration of Independence drawn up at Philadelphia over a year later on July 4th, 1776. These Resolutions appeared in two newspapers shortly after having been drawn up. The original Declaration and records of the Mecklenburg County transactions were destroyed by fire in 1800, but a copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made from memory and has thus been preserved for posterity. A controversy has raged unceasingly to our day over the authenticity of this document, although May 20 is a holiday and Charlotte has a statue to the signers of the Declaration.

Delegates were chosen to the first Continental Congress. The province was governed by county committees. The Royal oath of allegiance to King George III was still required on August 21, 1775 when the third provincial Congress met in North Carolina. Six District Committees of Safety and a Provincial Council were formed into a provincial government. On April 12, 1776 the fourth Provincial Congress met expressing the sentiment of the entire province sanctioning independence. The Council of Safety, however, continued to function as the provincial government. A constitution was drafted for North Carolina at the Constitutional Convention, on November 12, 1776 assembled at Halifax.

Soldiers from North Carolina were in Washington's armies at Brandywine and Monmouth and in the southern campaigns in the last years of the war. The battle of Moore's Creek was fought on

February 27, 1776 and on March 15, 1781 the battle at Guilford Court House was fought.

The present territory of Tennessee was included in the original Carolina Charters of 1663 and 1665. This region became a part of North Carolina upon separation of the two Carolinas. Many had settled here before the War of Independence. They established the state of Franklin independent of North Carolina. This movement collapsed and North Carolina subjugated the region. Twice this territory was ceded by North Carolina to the National Government, first in 1784 but without result, then again in 1790 provided that the slaves should not be freed.

Delegates from North Carolina attended the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention in 1787. On July 21, 1788 a state convention met at Hillsboro for the purpose of ratifying the federal constitution following similar action by ten other states. The convention failed to ratify due to the absence of a bill of rights in the Constitution and that states' rights would be sacrificed for a strong central government. Consequently when the Confederation was dissolved North Carolina became separated from the other colonies. She had no active part in the first election of President Washington nor in organizing the new federal government. The opposition feared that it would be required to pay all debts in silver and gold. The Federal Constitution was quickly ratified in November 1789 at a second Convention which met at Fayetteville. North Carolina was the fifth and last southern state of the original thirteen states to ratify the Constitution and thus became a member of the Union of states.

13

RHODE ISLAND

Hope

RHODE ISLAND was the last of the original thirteen colonies to ratify the Federal Constitution when this action was taken by a convention on May, 29, 1790, having been forced to do so by a threatened commercial boycott by the other twelve states. Rhode Island was the only state of the original thirteen that failed to send

delegates to the Philadelphia Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution on September 17, 1787. This was the fourth of the New England commonwealths to become a Federal State.

Rhode Island is one of the very few states that was originally settled by political and religious refugees from another state. This Colony was first settled in June 1636 at Providence by Roger Williams. Settlements were also made on Aquidneck Island by the Antinomians in the spring of 1638 under William Coddington, John Clarke, and Anne Hutchinson. In April 1639 Clarke and Coddington moved a short distance south to Newport and founded a settlement. Warwick was settled in January 1643 by dissatisfied colonists from Providence led by Samuel Gorton. On March 12, 1640 Newport and Portsmouth united. All four of these settlements were consolidated on May 19, 1647. The parliamentary board of Commissioners for plantations had issued a patent for this purpose on March 14, 1644. But the new born union was short lived and in four years two confederations came into existence, one consisting of Newport and Portsmouth on the island; and the other of Warwick and Providence on the mainland. However, in 1654 the cities were again consolidated by Roger Williams under a charter granted on July 8, 1663 by Charles II. The Colony of Rhode Island was at first known by several names. This Colony was known as Providence Plantations under the patent granted in 1644. Aquidneck Island was named the Isle of Rhodes or Rhode Island by the General Court of Portsmouth-Newport on March 13, 1644. In the Charter of 1663 the province became officially known as Providence Plantations or Rhode Island. When Andros became the Royal Governor in 1686 the Charter was withdrawn but after the Revolution of 1689 it was again restored to the Colony. As the 17th Century gradually drew to a close commerce replaced agriculture as the principal activity of these seacoast colonists. Not only did Newport become a center for legitimate trade but here also smugglers, privateers and pirates found a haven of refuge for their illegal exploits. This colonial seaport became an outstanding center for the slave trade. West Indian molasses, sugar and rum were brought to Africa in exchange for slaves that were sold in the West Indies and the southern colonies. This trade was greatly interfered with upon the passage of the Navigation Acts and the Sugar Act of April 5, 1764, by the British Government.

Rhode Island played an important part in the Revolutionary War. The British Government sent the vessel "Gaspee" over to

enforce the navigation and trade acts. On June 9, 1772 this vessel ran aground in the bay of Narragansett and patriots from Providence burned the boat. Nathanael Greene was one of the leading Revolutionary patriots of Rhode Island. In May 1775 he became Commander of the militia of his native state and in August of the following year he was appointed major-general in the Colonial Army. He gave efficient service to Washington's Army throughout the War of Independence. Newport was occupied on December 8, 1776 by the British General Henry Clinton. He was sent with a detachment of General Howe's Army to seize the town and using it as headquarters in the conquest of New England. Major General John Sullivan, Commander of the New England militia consisting of about 10,000 men, attempted to capture the British Garrison at Newport which consisted of about 10,000 men. The attack was to be made during the summer of 1778 with the aid of 4,000 regulars of the French fleet under the command of Count D'Estaing. While the French were disembarking on the island of Conanicut on August 9, General Sullivan crossed northern Rhode Island, but at this point Lord Howe's fleet appeared. Count D'Estaing left immediately with his naval troops to meet Lord Howe. On the second day a storm arose which prevented a battle between the hostile fleets. The French Count returned with a partially disabled fleet to Newport on August 20, and at once left for Boston to make repairs. The Americans vigorously opposed his move. Consequently when the Americans heard of General Clinton advancing with 5,000 troops along with Lord Howe's fleet, they then evacuated the island of Rhode Island. Newport was the American naval station for the French fleet from July 1780 to 1781 after its evacuation by the British on October 25, 1779.

The history of Rhode Island is somewhat different from other New England states due to the dominant personality of Roger Williams in the early life of the Colony. His ideas had far reaching effects in shaping the destinies of the early settlements. A decision was made in 1640 by the General Court of Massachusetts which stated regarding the representatives of Aquidneck that they were "not to be capitulated withal either for themselves or the people of the isle where they inhabit." Both in 1644 and again in 1648 the Narragansett settlers attempted to join the New England Confederacy but were refused admission unless they join either Plymouth or Massachusetts. To Rhode Island goes the honor of having been one of the very earliest regions in America

where political and religious freedom was permitted.

Political individualism held sway in the governmental life of this colony. The local governments jealously guarded their rights against the central government. Both the judiciary and the executive were subjected to legislative supremacy. Up to 1854 the legislature assembled in each of the various counties. Rhode Island was the only state in the Union to have two capitals, a condition which continued until 1900. The supremacy of the legislature over the judiciary prevailed until the Civil War. The Governor's powers are still more limited than in other states. Individualistic sentiment is extremely strong in the rural towns of Rhode Island while in the cities there is a wider outlook showing interest in and contact with national trends of thought. This spirit was strongly brought out during the campaign for the ratification of the Federal Constitution a hundred and fifty years ago. Rhode Island led in the defeat of the proposal under the Articles of Confederation providing for the authorization of Congress to levy an import duty of 5% to pay the expenses incurred by the Confederate Government before the Union was established. Rhode Island refused to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 at Philadelphia which met to form the Constitution for the new Federal Union Government. The farmers there were jealous of their local rights and refused to commit any act that would jeopardize these. Rhode Island steadily refused to enter the Union as a state until the U. S. Senate passed a bill providing for boycotting trade between the United States and Rhode Island. Not until May 1790 did Rhode Island finally ratify the Federal Constitution with the very scant majority of only two votes. Both Rhode Island and New England were very much opposed to the War of 1812 as well as the Mexican War. However, in the War of The Secession Rhode Island gave 23,457 soldiers to the Union Army.

The City of Newport is known chiefly as a resort for fashionable society. Providence is a leading manufacturing center in New England due to its excellent water-power facilities. Voting by property holders and equal representation of the towns were provided for in the franchise law of 1724 and in the Charter of 1663. Artisans could not vote. The small towns gradually became better represented than the large cities. Many early attempts were made to form a state Constitution in Convention assembled but all of these efforts were for a time unsuccessful. Attempts were made towards this end in 1796, 1799, 1817, 1821, 1822, and 1824.

A few years prior to the Mexican War Thomas W. Dorr, an attorney of Providence, started and led a campaign for wider suffrage, for greater equality of representation, and for an independent state judiciary. This in reality was a struggle between the manufacturers in the cities and the farmers in the country. A convention was held at Providence from October 4, to November 18, 1841 which framed a People's Constitution which was ratified by a large majority in place of the Freeman's Constitution later framed and defeated. As a reward for his noble services young Dorr was elected Governor on April 18, 1842.

14

VERMONT

Freedom and Unity

VERMONT was the fourteenth state to enter the Union or the first after the original thirteen when this state in convention assembled ratified the Federal Constitution on January 10, 1791 and Congress on February 18, 1791 admitted the erstwhile Green Mountain republic into the Union. Vermont became the fifth of the New England states to compose the family of states in the American nation.

Samuel Champlain is the first white man known to have visited the present state of Vermont. He has been referred to as the "Father of New France." On July 4, 1609 he discovered the lake that now bears his name while in the Iroquois country with an Algonquin war party. The lake and valley both of which bear his name remained in French territory for about one hundred and fifty years. The French in Canada were compelled to erect a line of forts as a protection against the Iroquois Indians. This chain guarded the entrance to Lake Champlain and the Richelieu river and also the St. Lawrence Valley highway leading to the Hudson valley and southern New England. But as the New English Colonies grew and strengthened the Indians fell back into Canada where they became allies of the French for the purpose of making attacks on the English settlements.

In 1724 a blockhouse was erected and named Ft. Dummer. The site of this fort is in Brattleboro and this was the first permanent English settlement in Vermont. The Dutch settled Pownal in southwestern Vermont in the same year. The settlement of Vermont did not begin in earnest however until in 1760 when the British captured Canada. The royal governor of New Hampshire at this time was Benning Wentworth. The western boundary of his colony was very vague so he proceeded to make land grants between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River. New York under her charter grant of 1664 laid claim to this region as far west as the Connecticut river. In 1749 New York protested the Bennington grant. But the question did not become serious however until Canada was conquered in 1760 as already stated. Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire issued 108 grants from 1761 to 1763. The grants included the settlements in Brattleboro, Putney, Halifax, Westminster, Wilmington, Marlborough, Rockingham, New Fane, Vernon (Hinsdale), Townshend, and Dummerston. These are all in Windham County except Vernon which is located in Cheshire County. On July 20, 1764 the claims of New York were recognized and a decree to that effect was issued by the privy council. Consequently the settlers were forced to surrender their patents and this made it necessary that their lands be repurchased again from the Albany authorities. The settlers refused to do so and an armed struggle ensued which lasted from 1737 to 1775. In the defense of their rights they were led by Remember Baker, Seth Warner and Ethan Allen. Colonel Allen organized his famous Green Mountain Boys in 1771. They constituted a regular military force. When the War of Independence against the Mother Country broke out the situation became more aggravated and complex. Two people were killed in a clash between the people and the Royal authorities on March 13, 1775 at Westminster, Cumberland County. On May 10, 1775 Fort Ticonderoga was captured by the Green Mountain Boys with the aid of some Connecticut troops. The Boys were in the Canadian expedition led by Generals Schuyler and Montgomery in 1775. Two important Revolutionary war battles were fought in Vermont, that at Hubbardton July 7th and at Bennington on August 16, 1777. During 1776 Conventions were held at Westminster and Dorset which were attended by representatives from the towns. They met on January 16-17, July 24-25, September 25-28, and on October 30. On January 15, 1777 they declared themselves independent. They adopted the name of New Connecticut

for their state. A Committee was appointed to submit the matter to the Continental Congress. On this Committee served Jacob Bayley, Dr. Reuben Jones, Hemon Allen, Thomas Chittenden and Dr. Jonas Fay. Dr. Thomas Young a leading physician was their Chief adviser in Philadelphia. Dr. Young was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional Convention in 1776. It was he who urged the Committee to give the name of Vermont to their state. By means of a circular letter dated April 11, 1777 sent to the people of Vermont through their Committee Dr. Young urged that they use the Pennsylvania Constitution as a model in drawing one up for their own state. They accepted the doctor's advice. The Vermont Constitutional Convention met on July 2-8, 1777 at Windsor. The Pennsylvania Constitution was almost duplicated and it remained in vogue until 1870. There was, however, one very important difference in the Vermont Constitution in that a provision was made for abolishing slavery. Vermont thus became the first state to free the slaves thereby ante-dating the 13th amendment to the Federal Constitution by almost a century. In March 1778 the first session of the state legislature met at Windsor. Sixteen towns east of the Connecticut river were voted admission to Vermont. They wished to be separated from New Hampshire. At this point New Hampshire and New York secretly agreed to divide Vermont between themselves using the mountains as the dividing line. Now the British General Sir Frederick Haldimand offered to recognize the independence of Vermont as a separate province provided the state oppose the others in their fight for their independence from the Mother Country. There were indications that Colonel Allen with a few supporters might accept the Royal Commander's offer but the plan failed and the Green Mountain state remained loyal to the cause for which the American Colonies were struggling. The boundary dispute with New Hampshire was settled in 1782 when the west bank of the Connecticut river was accepted as the boundary between the two states by mutual agreement. Not until 1790 did New York abandon her territorial claims in the present state of Vermont. This state remained independent for a time until on March 4, 1791 when Congress voted the admission of Vermont into the Union, thus becoming the first state admitted by Congress and after the formation of the Union became the fourteenth in the new born American Republic.

15

KENTUCKY

United We Stand, Divided We Fall

KENTUCKY was the fifth northern state to join the Federal Union when Congress admitted this Commonwealth on June 1, 1792. On that day she became the fifteenth state.

Many historians consider the settlement and development of the vast expanse west of the Alleghenies as the most outstanding feature in the history of the nation since the end of the French and Indian or the Seven Years' War in 1763. In this American mass folk movement westward Kentucky was the first state born beyond the Allegheny mountains. Several claims were made by 1763 to the blue grass regions called Kentucky. The Cherokees claimed it as their hunting grounds. The Six Nations (Iroquois) claimed it by conquest. Virginia asserted the land of Kentucky was hers by right of the charter grant of 1609. At the time the dispute arose over ownership only a few Chickasaws lived near the Mississippi and a tiny settlement of Shawnees claimed as their home a small tract where Portsmouth, Ohio, now stands. Indian warriors from north of the Ohio and from Tennessee of today often molested the frontier pioneers in Kentucky, yet colonization was greatly facilitated by the fact that no Indians had permanently settled there. In 1750 the Loyal Land Company sent Dr. Thomas Walker to explore from the Cumberland Gap westward to find a suitable place for a colony but he never arrived west of the mountains. In 1751 the Ohio Company sent Christopher Gist for further exploration to the west of the mouth of the Scioto River. John Finley an Indian trader paddled a canoe down the Ohio river in 1752 to where Louisville now stands. Daniel Boone was attracted to Kentucky by Finley's glowing descriptions. In 1767 Boone first visited this section and soon thereafter numerous other travellers, hunters and settlers came. In 1774 the English planted the first permanent settlement at Harrodsburg under the leadership of James Harrod. Point Pleasant now in West Virginia was the scene of a battle in October 1774 in which the Virginia troops crushed the Ohio Indians who signed a treaty relinquishing their

claims to lands to the south of the Ohio river. In March 1775 about 1200 Cherokee Indians in Council met some land speculators from North Carolina led by Richard Henderson assembling on the Watauga river and signed a treaty whereby the Indians sold all their land between the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers and south of the Ohio. This is known in American history as the Transylvania Purchase. Within a few weeks they sent Boone into the wilderness to found a settlement known as Boonesborough which served as the colony's headquarters. In 1778 the Virginia Government declared the title void. However Henderson and his associates were compensated with 200,000 acres which confirmed all the sales that had been made to settlers. When the Revolutionary War broke out Virginia's energies were so absorbed in this conflict so that the colonists on the western border frontier were left almost entirely to themselves. They were at the mercy of the Indian warriors in Britain's service and consequently the western settlers in and beyond the Alleghenies were forced to fight in their own defense. In April and July 1777 and again in August 1778 Boonesborough was attacked. Simon Girty and his 600 Indians besieged Bryant's (or Bryan's) Station near Lexington in August 1782. When the siege was raised the 200 defenders were drawn into ambush in a battle at Blue Licks which resulted in a loss of 67 killed and 7 prisoners taken among the Kentuckians. In 1776 three counties were formed out of Fincastle County. One of the counties so formed was the County of Kentucky which included about all of the state of Kentucky of today and also the region Virginia claimed south of the Ohio and west of Big Sandy Creek and the Cumberland Mountain ridge. Kentucky County was further divided four years later into the Counties of Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson. But in 1782 the name of Kentucky was used to designate the judicial district which included the three above named counties. Settlers from North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia poured into pioneer Kentucky after the Revolutionary War. About 95% of the white settlers descended from the English, Scotch or Scotch-Irish. As they journeyed over the mountains into the west they brought along the institutions, customs and manners of their old home in Virginia. They brought along also the spirit of the old struggle between the mountaineers and tide-water planters in Virginia. In pioneer Kentucky this same political rivalry was transformed into a struggle between the "poor whites" in the mountains and the Blue Grass Region slave-holding farmers. There

existed at this time a sort of middle class consisting of the small farmers in the Piedmont Region in Virginia and in the "Barrens" west of the Blue Grass Region in the north. The "Barrens" were so named because the Indians had burned the forests in this section to increase the pasturage for game, especially the buffalo. The aristocratic element were Southern in sympathy and of democratic political affiliation. In Virginia this element caused the state to secede while in Kentucky they failed to bring apart such action.

When the Revolutionary War ended, the Kentuckians complained because Virginia failed to give sufficient local government and protection against the Indians. Separation from the mother state was demanded in nine conventions that met at Danville between 1784 to 1790. Virginia expressed willingness to relinquish her authority in Virginia provided Kentucky would be admitted as a state by Congress. A delay resulted when John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was attempting to secure free navigation rights from the Spanish for twenty-five years on the lower Mississippi and General James Wilkinson utilized the high feeling developed over the issue by intriguing for the separation of Kentucky from the United States and forming an alliance with the Spaniards in the lower Mississippi region. The loyalty of the settlers prevented them from being involved in the plot although they felt the pressure brought to bear on the Federal Government would be for Kentucky's benefit. At this point in the developments Congress took action and in February 1791 passed a preliminary act admitting Kentucky into the Union as a state on June 1, 1792.

16

T E N N E S S E E

Agriculture and Commerce

W H E N Tennessee entered the Union on June 1, 1796 this became the sixth state in the south, and the sixteenth in the Union.

The belief prevails that Hernando de Soto, the Spanish explorer, was the first white man to see present day Tennessee when he may have reached the point on the Mississippi river where the

City of Memphis now stands. No records remain of any such visit. Father Marquette camped on the soil of Tennessee on his way from the Canadian north down the Mississippi river. On the Chickasaw Bluffs La Salle built Fort Prud'homme in 1682. This Fort may have been located where Memphis is situated at present. Fort Prud'homme was abandoned. Tennessee was a part of the grant of the English king to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. In 1663 this region and Carolina were included in a Stuart Grant. The first permanent settlement was not made until in 1769 although fur traders and explorers had entered the eastern part of the state at a considerably earlier date. In 1750 Dr. Thomas Walker led a party of Virginians to the river and mountains they named in honor of the royal duke of Cumberland. Fort Loudon was constructed on the Little Tennessee river about 1756 some thirty miles north of Knoxville. The Fort was built and garrisoned by British troops as a frontier defense against the French who were in possession of the Mississippi Valley. This Fort perpetuated the name of John Campbell, Earl of Loudon. In the Cherokee Indian massacre of 1760 the entire garrison and settlement were destroyed.

The Creeks, Cherokees, Miamis, the Iroquois of New York and other Indian tribes roamed Eastern Tennessee as a hunting ground. The Iroquois ceded their conquered territory to the English in 1768. The next year a settlement was made on soil claimed by Virginia along the Holston and Watauga rivers. In 1771 a settlement was built near Rogersville and the following year the Nollichucky river settlement was founded. The same year occurred what came to be known as the Regulator insurrection in North Carolina. The uprising was crushed and the revolutionaries in large numbers entered this wilderness region. After a time surveyors found that the new born settlements were on soil claimed by North Carolina but no effort was made by that colony to give the settlers the necessary protection or otherwise assert its sovereignty. So in 1772 the settlers on the Holston and Watauga rivers met to organize a form of government that came to be known to posterity as the Watauga Association. Legislative powers were vested in a Committee of thirteen. They selected five of their number and vested them with judicial and executive authority. Both Committees had the same Chairman, and they selected a Clerk, an attorney and a sheriff. Provisions were adopted for recording wills and deeds. The North Carolina and Virginia judicial jurisdictions were prevented from

conflicting in the Watauga Association. The Nollichucky river settlement could not avoid entering the association in 1775 and at the same time surrounding Indian lands were bought to prevent war. The colonists however gave up their original plan of being organized into a separate colony with their own royal governor. The year of the Declaration of Independence North Carolina acted favorably on the petition from the settlers of the colony and this region was annexed as the Washington District, and became Washington County in 1777 whose western limits were the Mississippi river. New settlers flowed into the region which soon was divided into several new counties.

During the Revolutionary War Evan Shelby and John Sevier led the hardy mountaineers, who bravely fought the British and Loyal forces in South Carolina. At King's Mountain in South Carolina they routed Major Patrick Ferguson who led several hundred Loyalists and British regulars. Colonel Sevier and his western settlers fought with extraordinary courage.

In 1784 following the close of the Revolutionary War North Carolina offered to cede her western territory to the general government within two years. The Watauga settlers were not consulted prior to this offer and they felt deeply offended. Consequently on August 23, 1784 they met in convention assembled at Jonesborough and delegates were chosen for a convention the purpose of which was to found a new state. North Carolina acted with decision by repealing the act of cession and a new judicial district was formed out of the counties in the west that composed the original Washington District. The November Convention of the western settlers was uproarious and accomplished nothing. But the third convention adopted a constitution which was acted on by the people. An election was ordered for the purpose of electing members to the legislature. The newly elected legislative body held its first session in 1785 and John Sevier was duly elected the first governor of what was known as the state of Franklin, originally called Frankland. Several other officers were elected and several laws were enacted for what was hoped would be an independent state. Four additional counties were formed. Taxes were levied and since money as a medium of circulation was very scarce, some twenty odd articles were declared legal tender such as rye whiskey 2s. 6d. per gallon; bacon 6d. per pound; beaver skins 6s.; fox skins 1s. 6d. Still another convention was held later on in that same year for the purpose of further considering the proposed constitution with the

result that the North Carolina Constitution was adopted with a few slight modifications. William Cocke was selected as the delegate to Congress to express the request of the settlers in the form of a memorial for separate statehood. The request was refused consideration by Congress. Now two groups of officials attempted to assert authority so to remedy the situation the North Carolina legislature passed an act of oblivion again and the unpaid taxes since 1784 were remitted. The sentiment for a separate state subsided. Sevier was charged with treason and arrested but permitted to escape. Shortly thereafter he was reappointed brigadier-general of militia.

In order to supply land for the constantly increasing number of settlers Colonel Richard Henderson on March 17, 1775 with a group of men secured title to vast Indian lands in the valleys of the Ohio, Kentucky and Cumberland rivers. Three years later a Virginian by the name of James Robertson of the Watauga settlement led a small band into the new region to establish permanent authority. In the beginning of the year 1779 he came to French Lick, the site of a French trading post. This proved to be a vanguard of a host of settlers who came from South Carolina and Virginia that year. The next year John Donelson arrived with a group of settlers. The close of the Revolutionary War marked the beginning of a large scale migration from the Atlantic seaboard which continued for a century and a quarter until the last of the western frontier had passed away. The new government was modelled on that of the Watauga Association and defensive measures against the Indians were taken. In 1783 Robertson was the delegate to the North Carolina legislature and due to his influence Davidson County was organized which included the French Lick settlements. The name of Nashborough founded in 1780 had been changed to Nashville and this town was selected as the county seat. And in 1843 the City was selected as the state capital. Robertson tried to prevent further Spanish intrigue among the Indians and when this proved unsuccessful he led an expedition of western frontiersmen against the Indian villages.

The western North Carolina counties were ceded a second time to the Federal Government on February 25, 1790. The Ordinance of 1787 was to remain in force except the prohibition of slavery. On May 26, 1790 Congress enacted a law providing for a "Territory south of the River Ohio." Knoxville became the Capital in 1792 and William Blount received the appointment as the first

governor of the Territory South of the Ohio. His administration was marked by Indian conflicts and opposition to Spanish intrigue. The Territory had over 60,000 population by 1795 which was more than the number required for statehood so a state constitutional convention met on January 11, 1796 at Knoxville. The new constitution was modelled on that of North Carolina; and instead of being voted on directly by the people was proclaimed effective at once. John Sevier was elected the first state governor. And on June 1st 1796 Congress admitted Tennessee into the Union.

17

OHIO

An Empire within An Empire

C O N G R E S S admitted Ohio on March 1, 1803. This was the sixth northern state and the seventeenth of all the states to join the Union.

As Massachusetts is the pioneer mother state of New England and as Virginia is the pioneer mother state of the southland, so Ohio is the pioneer mother state of the old northwest. Out of the old North West Territory Ohio was the first created and later were organized the states Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the northeast part of Minnesota. This region was a great hunting and battle-ground for many Indian tribes when the first white men appeared here in the early part of the 17th century. This was the home of only the Erie Indians who lived along Lake Erie. The French gained control from the Ohio river to the Great Lakes by exploration and settlement. They had driven the Iroquois Indians out of the territory west of the Muskingum river. This left the country in possession of the Wyandots, Shawnees and Miamis. The English claim to this section was based on the discovery by the Cabots and upon the Connecticut, Massachusetts and Virginia Charters with their grants to the Pacific. The Iroquois in 1701 ceded a certain territory to the English king through the efforts of New York which they claimed by right of conquest but from which they had been forced. Again in 1726 and 1744 this grant was renewed.

English traders from Virginia and Pennsylvania entered the southern and eastern parts of this territory about 1730. Then in 1749 Celeron de Bienville led a French Canadian expedition into the upper Ohio Valley and placed markers by the chief streams claiming possession in the name of the King of France. The first Ohio Company was chartered in 1749 by King George II. This company was organized by London and Virginian merchants for the purpose of trade and colonizing the West Country. The next year Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river as far as the Scioto for the purpose of exploration. A fort was built at the Ohio forks in 1754. The English were forced out by the French who completed the construction of Fort Duquesne. The direct result was the Seven Years' War by which Great Britain gained the entire North-West. Then came the great conspiracy of Pontiac in which France's Indian allies revolted against their new British rulers. Uproar reigned in the region until in 1764 Colonel Henry Bouquet led an expedition into the Muskingum valley and thoroughly subdued the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees. When Great Britain won the North-West from the French she refused to recognize the claims of any of the American Colonies to this region. A royal proclamation of October 7, 1763 forbade granting of land West of the Alleghany mountains. The Quebec Act was passed by the British Parliament on June 22, 1774 providing for the annexation of this territory to Quebec Province. This became one of the chief causes of the Revolutionary War. George Rogers Clark won the North-West from the British in that war. The states at this time relinquished their claims to western lands in favor of the Union. Maryland refused ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1777 unless the colonies gave up their western land claims. Consequently in 1780 New York ceded its western lands to the Union, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, and Connecticut in 1786. The last named state retained about 3,250,000 acres for 120 miles along Lake Erie. This became known as the Western Reserve and was ceded to the Federal Government in 1800 provided Congress guarantee existing land titles granted by Connecticut. The Virginia Military District was reserved by Virginia between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers for her veterans of the Revolutionary War. Chiefly to aid the war veterans Congress passed an ordinance on May 20th, 1785. This act marked the introduction of surveying the lands into townships six miles square. This method was begun during the summer of 1786 in S. W. Ohio. The second Ohio Company came

into being in Boston, Massachusetts, in March, 1786. It consisted chiefly of New England officers and soldiers with a purpose of creating another state between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. On July 13, 1787 Congress passed the famous North-West Ordinance. This provided a temporary government for the Territory, and further, the representative system should be introduced when the increase of inhabitants was sufficient to justify the innovation. Later not more than five or less than three states were to be organized from this Territory and admitted into the Union. Ohio, the farthest east, was to be bounded by the Lakes, Pennsylvania and the Ohio river on the north, east and south respectively, the west boundary if three states were formed was to be a line drawn from the Great Miami river mouth due north to the Canadian boundary, and if five states were formed then this boundary would be drawn to the point of intersection of a line drawn east and west from the southern point of Lake Michigan. The sixth article of the ordinance forbade slavery. The third article read: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged." Rapid strides were made in settling the country after the North-West Ordinance had been adopted. Four chief centers of population appeared: the Symmes Purchase of 248,540 acres by congressional grant between the Little Miami and Great Miami rivers, on which New Jerseymen settled mainly at Columbia (1788) and Cincinnati (1789), The Virginia Military District was colonized largely by Virginians. This District had been set aside in 1784 between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers for Virginia's veterans of the Revolutionary War. The main towns in this District were Massieville or Manchester (1790) and Chillicothe (1796). Moses Cleaveland led some settlers from Connecticut into Ohio and founded Cleveland in 1796 and Youngstown a few years thereafter. No substantial progress was made in the settlement of this section until in 1832 when the Ohio and Erie Canal was opened. In the Territorial period 1787-1803 Ohio was a part of the unorganized original North-West Territory from 1787-1799; then came the period of the organization of the North-West Territory 1799-1800, then the organization of the entire North-West Territory 1800-1803. In 1800 Indiana was detached on the West. In July 1788 the town of Marietta became the first Territorial Capital of Ohio with General Arthur St. Clair as Territorial Governor. During his term of office the Indians met their

final defeat in the struggle for control of this section which had gone on since the close of the Revolutionary War. Another outstanding event of Governor St. Clair's administration was the intense struggle between the legislature and the Governor which in the days that followed profoundly influenced Ohio's constitutional history. Two campaigns against the Indians had failed, both that in 1790 under General Josiah Harmar and that in 1791 under General St. Clair. Then in 1794 General Anthony Wayne decisively defeated the Indians on August 20, 1794 in the battle of Fallen Timbers near the Maumee Rapids. This battle was so named because the Indians hid behind timber that had blown down in a storm. The Indians gave up their claims to the land in the east and south of the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas, and a line from Fort Laurens (Bolivar) in Tuscarawas County to Fort Recovery in Mercer County and nearly all of east and south Ohio in the treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795. That year the Jay treaty was ratified. The Sandusky and Maumee forts and Detroit were finally evacuated by the British in 1796. Other purchases were made from the Indians and cessions granted by them in 1804, 1808 and 1817-1818 whereby Ohio secured all their lands except their homes. The latter were at last obtained in exchange for lands west of the Mississippi. In 1841 the last of the Indians left Ohio's soil. After General Wayne's crushing of the Indians large scale immigration began which consisted mainly of settlers from Kentucky and Virginia, Quakers, Scotch-Irish, and Germans from Pennsylvania, and a large number of New Englanders. Many came to Ohio because it was free soil. In 1799 Territorial Government was established.

On April 30, 1802 Congress passed the Enabling Act which provided that five states be organized in accordance with the North-West Ordinance of 1787. Thereupon Michigan and Indiana were detached. In addition to the territory authorized under the N. W. Ordinance for Ohio the lake port of Toledo was included after the Toledo war which consisted of a bitter boundary dispute. Toledo passed to Ohio when Michigan became a state in 1837.

Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Zanesville were all in turn capitals of Ohio before in 1816 Columbus became the chief city of this state.

Congress decided that state government began in Ohio on March 1, 1803. However since no formal act of admission was ever passed by Congress there has been some difference of opinion just when Ohio entered the Union. As stated, the Enabling Act

was passed by Congress on April 30, 1802. On March 1, 1803 the first state legislature assembled in Ohio. On April 15 of that year the Territorial judges gave up their judgeship of the territory. Later in the year on October 17th the Federal representatives and Senators were seated in Congress. The payment of salaries to state officials began on March 1, 1803 according to a Congressional decision made in 1806.

18

LOUISIANA

Union, Justice and Confidence

LOUISIANA became the first state west of the Mississippi when admitted to the Union by Congress on April 30th, 1812. This is the eighteenth state.

Louisiana has a most romantic early history. The Spanish explorer Alonso Alvarez de Piñeda may have discovered the mouth of the Mississippi in 1519 although his manuscript leaves an uncertain impression. Nor is the historical fact any more certain that this discovery was made by Panfilo de Narvaez. It is probable, but lacking in authentic proof, that Hernando de Soto was on the soil of Louisiana and was buried in the Mississippi where it joins with the Red river. After the death of de Soto the members of his expedition followed the Mississippi reaching its mouth in 1542. The Spanish explorers however failed to take possession of their new found lands for the King of Castile. One hundred and forty years later, in 1682, Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, descended the Father of Waters from New France in the north and took possession of this great drainage basin for the King of France, Louis XIV. In honor of their great ruler the intrepid French explorers named this enormous area "Louisiana." In 1684 la Salle planned to settle a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi but got lost and landed on the coast of Texas. There his colonists murdered him in 1687. After the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville led a colony to the Gulf Coast arriving there in 1699. Soon after

his arrival he constructed Fort Maurepas near what now is Biloxi, Mississippi. Another fort was built 40 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi and this was the first attempt at colonizing the state of Louisiana of today. The attempt was not successful due to difficult and unhealthy conditions. Antoine Crozat received Louisiana as a private grant from the French King in 1712 and held it for five years. It proved a costly enterprise for him so he disposed of his grant to the "Western Company" which later became a part of the powerful Company of the Indies. John Law was the leader of this company and he is possibly best known for his famous "Mississippi scheme." The Louisiana Colony was greatly aided by the company. A brother of Iberville, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, served as Governor and is said to have been the leading spirit of the Colony for almost half a century. In 1718 soon after his arrival in the Colony he founded the present city of New Orleans. France at once sent seven vessels of immigrants and supplies to the Colony. The next year eleven more vessels arrived. In 1719 five hundred negroes were imported from the Coast of Guinea. These were soon followed by many hundred more. The Law Company ended in collapse and bankruptcy with an enormous loss to its French creditors. But in spite of this "Louisiana" prospered. The Colony remained a company grant until 1731 whereupon it again became crown property. In 1722 New Orleans became the capital of the Colony. The official census of 1766 revealed that 5552 inhabitants resided in the colony. The colonists began growing cotton in 1740. And in 1751 the Jesuits successfully introduced sugar cane from Santo Domingo. A half century later prosperity came with the discovery of the process of the crystallization of sugar.

France ceded Louisiana to Spain by a secret treaty November 3, 1762. Not until a year and a half thereafter did this become known to the world and not until seven years later did Spain come entirely into possession of Louisiana. A treaty was signed in February 1763 at Paris between Portugal and Great Britain on one side and France and Spain on the other which provided that all of that part of Louisiana was ceded to Great Britain that lies east of the Mississippi river, the Iberville river, and Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas. This transfer complicated and endangered the position of the United States when in 1783 the possessions of this nation were extended to include all lands east of the Mississippi river down to 31°.

The American Colonies were strongly opposed to the Spanish control of Louisiana. In 1766 the noted Spanish scholar and naval officer, Antonio de Ulloa, arrived at New Orleans to claim Louisiana for his King. He met with great opposition from both the Civil and military factions, the latter refusing to enter the Spanish service, in accordance with treaty provisions. Ulloa was forced to rely on the French Governor, Philippe Aubry, by maintaining him in power undercover. Aubry proved himself a loyal supporter. There was a very general fear among Americans of Spain's stringent commercial laws which the Spanish Governor Ulloa attempted unsuccessfully to modify. The former overlords of the colonists at Paris were beseeched without avail and then British armed support was sought after, with no more success. Governor Ulloa's position became unbearable so after an open revolt in October 1768 he left Louisiana Colony in November 1768. The Creole opposition aimed at political independence. As a result the following summer 3600 Spanish troops arrived in New Orleans under Alejandro O'Reilly. He invited the popular leaders to a reception and placed them under arrest. After executing five of these the remainder were banished to imprisonment at Havana. Governor O'Reilly ruthlessly crushed all opposition as was the order of his day in the service of his king. However he is considered as a liberal ruler when judged by the standards of his own time.

About this time after 1765 the French exiles came from Acadia to start life anew in the Attakapas Country. Their descendants still live there much the same kind of life as Longfellow reveals in his poem *Evangeline*.

Louisiana definitely came under Spanish dominion on August 18, 1769. Louisiana remained French at heart even though the laws and language of Spain were introduced. The governors from Spain attempted to govern their subjects wisely and made special efforts to encourage colonial commerce even at the cost of the Spanish traders. There was also much improvement in the Court system of the Colony. Intermarriages between the Spanish, French and English were encouraged. Louisiana prospered under Spanish rule. One of the most popular as well as brilliant and liberal governors was the twenty-one-year-old officer, Bernardo de Galvez. He generously aided the American cause in the Revolutionary war. Then upon Spain's entry with France on the side of the American Colonies against England, young Governor Galvez in successive brilliant and forceful moves drove the British out of West Florida. Span-

ish rule of Louisiana was marked by international intrigues between French, Spanish and the British which aroused the Americans to a better realization that the Mississippi river and valley as well as New Orleans were indispensable to the life of the young struggling nation. Galvez was succeeded by Governor Estevan Miro in 1785. With him the notorious James Wilkinson of Kentucky intrigued with the purpose of detaching Kentucky from the United States and add this state to Spanish rule. Wilkinson's plan collapsed however. At this time France and Great Britain exerted enormous pressure on Spain so in 1794 she agreed to a treaty with the United States by which she recognized the Mississippi river as the western boundary of the new American nation. Louisiana thus became separated from the United States by the Mississippi river. American citizens secured the right of free navigation of the river, and in addition for three years the right "to deposit their merchandise and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores." The Spanish Governor refused to either renew the treaty or name any other port of deposit as provided. When unexpectedly Louisiana retroceded to France in 1800 Spanish rule ended. Then after France received formal possession of Louisiana from Spain on November 30, 1803 she transferred lower Louisiana, as provided in the Louisiana Purchase, on December 20 of that year to the United States. The great Napoleon proved to have been in a most fortunate mood in deciding to sell this vast region to the vigorously growing young Republic whose dominion, by the transfer of this territory, was extended beyond the great river.

On March 25, 1804 Congress passed an Act providing that the region of the Louisiana Purchase S. of 33° be organized as the Territory of New Orleans. A somewhat autocratic form of Government was established with the view to gradually preparing the Spanish and French in the territory for statehood. Foreign slave trade was prohibited. English became the official language. English law was introduced and the legal and judicial systems were modified.

Here the notorious Aaron Burr plotted his fantastic imperial aspirations.

A constitutional convention assembled at New Orleans in November 1811. Under the Constitution framed there the Territory of New Orleans was admitted into the Federal Union as the state of Louisiana on April 30th, 1812. Within a few days was added

that part of West Florida between the Pearl and Mississippi rivers which constitutes the "Florida Parishes" of today.

During 1825-1831 Donaldsonville was the (nominal) capital. From 1849 to 1864 Baton Rouge served as such and also after 1882. New Orleans several times has served as the state capital of Louisiana. On January 8, 1815 in the War of 1812 the Americans decisively defeated the British at Chalmette, near New Orleans.

19

I N D I A N A

The Crossroads of America

THE seventh northern state to join the Union was Indiana which Congress admitted on December 11, 1816. This was the nineteenth state.

In all of the state of Indiana are found fortifications and mounds of the prehistoric people of whom only a little is known. These prehistoric remains are especially prevalent in Sullivan and Knox Counties. Several stone forts of great archeological interest are along the Ohio river. When the white man first entered the present boundaries of Ohio several tribes of the Miami Confederacy inhabited the country. These were the Algonquians who had united to resist the coming of the Iroquois. Either French Jesuit missionaries or Coureurs des bois were the first Europeans to enter Indiana. In 1669 and in the years immediately following this state was penetrated by the explorer La Salle. About 1762 it seems there was a temporary French trading post on the St. Joseph river of Michigan. Already in 1680 Father Claude Jean Allouez seems to have known of the Wabash-Maumee portage. Shortly thereafter a defense base was established on the upper Wabash to resist the Pennsylvania and Carolina traders who were already on the lower Wabash inciting the Indians against the French. However, no permanent settlements were founded until the second decade of the 18th century. A French post seems to have been built about 1720 at Ouiatenon near Lafayette of today. This was one of the headquarters on the upper Wabash. Francois Margane, sieur de Vin-

cennes founded the military post at Vincennes about 1731. Four years later eight French families permanently settled there. This was the first white settlement in Indiana until after the Revolutionary War. There were military posts where Fort Wayne now stands on the Maumee and at Ouiatenon. At the former place was also located a French trading post (1680). Fort Miami was also built. When the British captured Quebec they occupied other French Forts in the Ohio valley with the exception of Vincennes which remained under both French and Spanish jurisdiction at New Orleans. In the Pontiac conspiracy the Indians captured the British garrison at Fort Miami on the Maumee near Fort Wayne of today and also the military force at Ouiatenon. The Quebec Act of 1774 provided for the union of present Indiana with Canada. Vincennes and the forts were occupied three years later by the British to prevent the revolting American Colonies from gaining possession of the Mississippi Valley. Captain George Rogers Clark easily captured Vincennes in 1778 for the Americans. The British lieutenant-governor at Detroit, General Henry Hamilton, occupied Vincennes again some months later. But in February in the following year Clark made an extraordinary march from Kaskaskia and recaptured and permanently occupied Vincennes for the Americans. The British retained possession of Fort Miami until the end of the Revolutionary War.

In 1784 the Americans established their first settlement in Indiana at Clarksville at the Falls of the Ohio opposite Louisville between New Albany and Jeffersonville of today. After the close of the Revolutionary War, Indian warfare kept the Indiana frontier in uproar for about a decade. In October 1790 General Josiah Harmer was disastrously defeated on the Miami river. On November 4 the following year Governor Arthur St. Clair met a similar fate near Fort Recovery. Then in 1792 General Anthony Wayne was placed in command of the frontier. On August 20, 1794 General Wayne inflicted a crushing defeat on the Indians in the Battle of Fallen Timbers or (Maumee Rapids). Fort Wayne, Indiana, was established on the Maumee river. General Anthony Wayne concluded a treaty with twelve Indian tribes at Greenville, Ohio, on August 3, 1795. By this treaty the Indians gave up their claims to lands in the Maumee valley that had been disputed as well as other important but small tracts, all of which now passed definitely into the hands of the United States Government. When the Indian wars subsided great numbers of settlers rushed into the

region. Federal jurisdiction could not be established since state territorial claims had been relinquished. Hence the organization of the "Territory North-West of the Ohio" by which Federal authority was actually established in 1807 by the famous Ordinance. The first Governor of North-West Territory was Arthur St. Clair who held that office until 1799. In that year representative government was introduced. In 1800 the Territory was divided and Indiana Territory was formed in the western part out of which ultimately were also formed the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, north-eastern Minnesota, and Michigan. Vincennes was selected as the territorial capital. The first territorial governor of Indiana was General William Henry Harrison who since 1798 had served as secretary of North-West Territory. The most important of the many treaties Governor Harrison signed with the Indians was that signed on June 7, 1803 which clearly outlined the Vincennes tract which had been ceded to the U. S. by the Treaty of Greenville. On August 18th and 27th 1804 a treaty was signed at Vincennes by which a tract of land north of the Ohio and south of the Vincennes tract were transferred to the United States. On August 21st, 1805 a treaty with the Indians was signed at Grouseland whereby the Delawares and other tribes ceded some land between that ceded in 1795 and 1804. Treaties were signed at Fort Wayne on September 30, 1809 giving the U. S. land to the west of the tract gained in 1795 and also some land north of the Vincennes tract secured in 1803. Michigan Territory was organized in January 1805 from northern Indiana Territory. In July of that year Vincennes became the Territorial capital and for the first time the general assembly of Indiana met there. Illinois Territory was organized in March 1809 out of western Indiana Territory leaving Indiana its present size. In 1810 Tecumseh the outstanding Shawnee Chief led the confederated Indians in Indiana's last great Indian war. Governor Harrison decisively defeated them at Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811. Immigration streamed into Indiana Territory after the War of 1812. Consequently on December 11, 1816 Congress by joint resolution admitted Indiana as a state into the Union. Corydon was the first state capital. The site where Indianapolis now stands was selected in 1820 for the new capital. Not until 1825, however, was the seat of government actually located in the Indiana state capital of our day.

20

MISSISSIPPI

By Valor and Arms

MISSISSIPPI became the seventh southern state and the twentieth of all the states when admitted to the Union on December 10, 1817.

The Spanish adventurers were the first known white men to set foot on Mississippi's soil, where they arrived the first part of the 16th century. There they found three tribes of aborigines, the Chickasaws in the north, the Choctaws in the centre and south-east, and the Natchez in the south-west. Then there were the Biloxis, the Pascagoulas, the Yazooos in the Yazoo valley, and some minor tribes on Mississippi Sound. Some historians have divided Mississippi history into six periods: the period of exploration 1540-1699; French rule 1699-1763, English rule 1763-1781, Spanish rule 1781-1798, Territorial period 1798-1817, and the statehood period.

In December 1540 Hernando de Soto, the Spanish explorer, led his band across the Tombigbee river near the site of the City of Columbus. The intrepid sons of Castile crossed what today is northern Mississippi and reached the great river to the west in 1541 near where the present City of Memphis now stands. Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet led a body of French Canadians down the Mississippi to the Arkansas river in 1673. Nine years passed away before the mouth of the Mississippi was reached by the French Canadian Rene Robert Cavelier, sieur de la Salle, whereupon he took possession in the name of King Louis XIV of all lands drained by the river and bestowed upon this region the name of Louisiana in his sovereign's honor. Mississippi was first settled by Europeans in 1699 in present day Harrison County. On the north of Biloxi Bay Pierre Lemoyne, known also as Iberville, founded a settlement at Fort Maurepas or Old Biloxi. The region proved unhealthy so in 1702 the young struggling colony was removed to Twentyseven Mile Bluff on the Mobile River and in 1710 to Mobile. New Biloxi was settled in 1712 on the other side of the bay from Old Biloxi. Four years later Fort Rosalie and Natchez were founded. These three are the oldest permanent set-

tlements in the state of Mississippi. Shortly thereafter Fort St. Peter Colony and the Yazoo River settlement in Warren County were founded. Some settlers also arrived on Pascagoula Bay and Bay St. Louis. John Law and Antoine Crozat made unsuccessful attempts (1712-1721) to promote colonization through trading corporations. Direct royal rule resulted. The little colony struggled desperately to survive amidst the hostile Indians. The French were not as adapted to colonizing as were the English. Fort St. Peter was nearly destroyed by the Natchez Indians in 1729-30. Fort Rosalie (Natchez) settlement nearly met with a similar fate. A number of the small outposts were destroyed.

When the Seven Years' War was closed in 1763 Great Britain gained possession of all the lands of France east of the Mississippi river except New Orleans, and Great Britain gained Florida from Spain. On October 7, 1763 the British King issued a proclamation dividing the newly won territory into East and West Florida. The land west of the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers and south of the 31st parallel became West Florida. Within the next three years the king extended the northern limits eastward to about 32° 28' N. lat. from the Yazoo river's mouth. Immigrants flowed in from South Carolina, Georgia, England and Ireland. Military adventurers of the war in Cuba in 1762 from Connecticut led by Phineas Lyman founded a settlement in 1774 about 17 miles from the mouth of the Big Black river. They were joined by other settlers. During the Revolutionary War the Colony remained loyal. The Floridas, however, were occupied by the military forces of Spain in 1781 and two years later the Treaty of Paris declared the Floridas in Spain's possession. A boundary dispute now arose. Great Britain recognized the 31st parallel or the line of 1763 as the southern boundary of the United States. Spain recognized the boundary of 1764-1767 which was farther north and she held the disputed area. In 1796 the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real was ratified which established the boundary at 31° as provided in the treaty of 1763. Spain accepted the new boundary and two years later evacuated her troops. At this time the Territory of Mississippi was organized and Winthrop Sargent received the appointment as first Territorial Governor. The extreme western limits of Georgia and South Carolina were acquired in 1804 bringing the northern boundary of Mississippi Territory up to the state of Tennessee. In 1810-13 west Florida was ceded whereby the Gulf of Mexico became the southern boundary. In 1817 the Territory of

Alabama was formed and this prevented Mississippi's expansion eastward. The Chickasaws gave the U. S. title to their lands in 1816 and in 1830-32 the Choctaws took similar action prior to the departure of both tribes to Indian Territory west of the Mississippi river. Other minor tribes had either lost their identity or had been forced out.

On March 1, 1817 Congress passed the Enabling Act by which Mississippi became a state on December 10th the same year.

21

ILLINOIS

State Sovereignty—National Union

ILLINOIS was the eighth northern state outside of New England to join the Union when Congress created this Commonwealth on December 3, 1818. Illinois became the twenty-first state.

The Algonquian tribes formed a Confederacy named Iliniwek. The French form of this name is Illinois which has become the name of the state which is the subject of the present chapter. The French were the first explorers in this region. Evidently Medard Chouart des Groseilliers and Pierre Radisson found their way in 1659 to the upper Mississippi. The Jesuit missionary Jacques Marquette and his fellow explorer Louis Joliet, both Frenchmen, certainly explored a part of the Illinois Country in 1673. Father Marquette had orders from his spiritual superiors to begin missionary work among the Indians. Jean Talon, Intendant of Canada, ordered Joliet to explore this territory. Together they ascended the Fox river and crossed the portage on to the Wisconsin river which they navigated to the Mississippi and reaching this stream they descended beyond where the Arkansas river empties into the Father of Waters. They returned by the way of the Illinois river reaching Lake Peoria whereupon they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan. Father Marquette reached the Indian town of Kaskaskia in 1675 and there founded a mission where the present Utica now stands. La Salle set out to reach the mouth of the Mississippi in 1679 for the purpose of taking possession of new

lands for France. He ascended the St. Joseph and reached the Kankakee, by way of the portage, and descended this river as far as the Illinois. La Salle constructed Fort Crevecoeur near Lake Peoria. Difficulty in securing supplies and opposition on the part of the Intendant of Canada delayed his expedition so that not until February 6, 1682 did he finally reach the mouth of the Illinois river. Following these advance explorations the French settled permanently at the Jesuit missions and French trading posts. About 1720 was made the very important settlement of Kaskaskia near the mouth of the river by that name. Below the mouth of the Missouri river the Colony of Cahokia was founded about the same year. In 1720 Fort Chartres was built on the Mississippi between the settlements of Kaskaskia and Cahokia. The purpose of constructing this fort was to make it as one of a succession of forts from the St. Lawrence river to the Gulf of Mexico. There is in existence a manuscript dictionary of the Illinois India tribe language with players and Catechism which is a monumental work that has been accredited to Father Le Boulanger.

The northern boundary of French Louisiana was extended to the Illinois river in 1712. Antoine Crozat received this as a grant. In 1721 the name Illinois was given the seventh military and civil district which consisted of more than half of today's state and the region between the 43° N. lat. and the Arkansas river and in addition the land between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. In 1723 a separate district was formed out of the territory around the Wabash river. The lower Mississippi river settlements now absorbed the Illinois trade but the French did not develop the country's resources although the Indians were very friendly to them. Great Britain gained possession of the French domain between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. However the Ottawa Chief Pontiac formed a conspiracy including nearly all the Indian tribes from the Ottawa river to the lower Mississippi which rendered impossible the occupation of the country by the English until 1765 when Fort Chartres surrendered to the English.

The country did not prosper under British rule since it was the aim of the British Government to prevent this newly acquired wealth from interfering with the trade and industrial life of Britain herself. There was however a change in policy in 1769 on the part of the London Government and this encouraged the people of the seaboard colonies and especially in Virginia to migrate west-

ward beyond the Alleghanies. The inhabitants of Illinois met at Kaskaskia in 1771 and formulated demands for self-government based upon that of Connecticut. General Thomas Gage rejected the petition. Thereupon Thomas Legge, earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for Plantations and President of the Board of Trade planned a government for Illinois providing for the appointment of all officials by the crown. This plan never became effective since the famous Quebec Act passed in 1774 provided for the annexation of the Illinois Country to the province of Quebec and the recognition of the jurisdiction of French Civil law.

There was strong sympathy in Illinois for the independence cause in the Revolutionary War. French Loyalist population predominated and this even made it possible for the British troops to be recalled from Illinois for service elsewhere. The Indians were incited by the British Government to attack the American frontier settlements and this finally resulted in the conquest by American troops of the two British forts Kaskaskia and Cahokia in 1778. The next year George Rogers Clark under the orders of Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia captured Vincennes (Indiana) for the Americans. These conquests by the Americans were among the deciding factors in bringing the land south of the Great Lakes to the Ohio river and westward to the Mississippi under the American flag as provided in the peace treaty signed at Paris in 1783. The authority of Virginia was extended over the north-west territory in 1778 by the Virginia House of Delegates. Captain John Todd of Kentucky was appointed Governor of all the Country to the north of the Ohio river which was organized as "The County of Illinois." Judges were to be chosen in the future by election for the Courts at Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Cahokia while under British rule these had been appointive. The new Government was dominated chiefly by the old French settlements and did not function satisfactorily. Virginia and several other states had claims to this region beyond the Alleghanies all of which were in time given up so that in 1787 Congress passed the Ordinance under which the North-West Territory was organized at once. In 1789 the southwestern Illinois Country was organized into St. Clair County. At the same time the County of Knox was organized consisting of Vincennes (Indiana) and the surrounding country. In 1795 further steps at organization of Illinois were made when Randolph County was formed out of southern St. Clair County with the town of Kaskaskia chosen for the county seat. When the Territory of In-

diana was organized in 1800 the Illinois Country was included therein. Nine years later the Territory of Illinois was organized consisting of western Indiana from Vincennes northward to Canada, and in addition all of present day Wisconsin except northern Green Bay peninsula and all of that part of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi river as well as a large section of Michigan. Congress in 1812 granted the people of Illinois the right to elect a representative assembly and a Territorial delegate to Congress. In that year Illinois adopted a Territorial Constitution by popular vote.

The state of Illinois with its present boundaries was admitted to the Union in 1818. The present border of Illinois on Lake Michigan was provided so as to give trade outlets not only to the southern states but also to the middle and northern states and so give "additional security for the perpetuity of the Union."

22

A L A B A M A

Here We Rest

W H E N Congress admitted Alabama to the Union on December 14, 1819 this became the twenty-second state and the eighth state south of the Mason Dixon line.

The Spaniards were the first white men to enter present day Alabama and they claimed this territory as a part of Florida. Hernando de Soto navigated the Tombigbee and Coosa rivers in 1539-40 and he was the first white man to do so. The English also claimed this region and the Carolina Charters of 1663 and 1665 included the state of Alabama. In 1711 the French founded Fort Conde, the first white settlement, which became Mobile. When General J. E. Oglethorpe received his Georgia Grant northern Alabama was included therein. A few years later he was present on the Chattahoochee river and made a treaty with the Creek Indians. The treaty of Paris in 1763 eliminated the French from the scene. Then the 31st parallel was made the dividing line and the region to the south became a part of West Florida and that to

the north became a part of the "Illinois Country." A royal proclamation was issued setting the latter aside as Indian lands. In 1767 the northern boundary of West Florida was extended to $32^{\circ} 28' N$. During the Revolutionary War Spain gained control of this section. A long dispute followed when England ceded West Florida to Spain by the treaty of Versailles on September 3, 1783 and at the same time by the treaty of Paris all of West Florida north of 31° was ceded to the U. S. Spain ceded her claims to land between 31° and $32^{\circ} 28'$ east of the Mississippi to the U. S. in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid. In 1798 by act of Congress this became Mississippi territory. South Carolina claimed a small strip along the northern boundaries but in 1787 she relinquished this claim to the General Government. In 1802 Georgia abandoned her claims to land between the 31st and 35th parallels westward to the Mississippi. The army took possession of this region in 1813 under the command of General J. Wilkinson who forced out the Spanish. Thus present day Alabama came under the dominion of the United States as a part of the Mississippi territory. Four years later the eastern part of this territory became the territory of Alabama by Act of Congress and President Monroe appointed Dr. William Wyatt Bibb of Georgia as the first territorial Governor. St. Stephens became the capital of Alabama territory.

Alabama was admitted to the Union as a state in 1819 during the administration of President Monroe. The Indian problem was a vexatious one in the early pioneer history of Alabama. The white settlers were constantly encroaching upon the grounds of the redmen in the early territorial days. The great Shawnee Chief Tecumseh fomented an uprising among the Creek Indians during his visit in 1811. The following year when the war of 1812 broke out between the United States and Great Britain then the Creeks received their golden opportunity for revenge upon the whites. They were promised aid by the British and then massacred hundreds of white settlers in Fort Mims where they had fled for protection. This fort was located where the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers join. White settlers were no longer safe in the Creek region. Then General Andrew Jackson appeared on the field of battle with his white southern volunteers and their trusted allies the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. The Creek Confederacy was defeated and by the treaty of Fort Jackson signed August 9, 1814 they gave up their claims to that territory which today constitutes about one half of the state of Alabama. Two years later the Choc-

taws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees also gave up their claims to the lands of Alabama which left only about one fourth of the state still in the hands of the Indians. When in 1832 the Federal Government provided for the removal of the Creeks a struggle ensued between Alabama and U. S. which lasted until secession in 1861.

Alabama is one of the very few states over whose soil the flags of five nations have flown. This state of the old South was once ruled each in turn by three of the most distinguished Royal Houses of modern times. In Alabama's balmy breezes have been unfurled the flags of France, England, Spain, the Stars and Stripes, and the Stars and Bars. First the royal house of Spain held sway, then came France to be succeeded later by England, and in turn came the flags of the U. S. and the Confederacy. Mobile is one of the few American cities that has known the civilization of five nations.

One of the earliest pioneer settlements was made in 1805 around what is now Huntsville. Records reveal that at this time here lived Ditto from Pennsylvania, a Scotchman John McCartney, McGillivrays, Stephen McBroon, the Jones family, and two brothers Isaac and Joseph Criner. Another settler here was John Hunt from Tennessee. Other residents of Huntsville whose names later became illustrious in Alabama history were the McVays, Moores, Clays, Bibbs, Popes, and the Walkers.

Abram Mordecai lived on the Alabama River at Weatherford's race track in 1802 where he had a cotton gin. Another gin was located at Boat Yard and was owned by John and William Pierce.

A man of prominence in West Alabama was George S. Gaines. He was influential in gaining many settlers for Alabama. To Gaines much credit is due for records and reports of immigration there at that time.

Dr. David Moore was another prominent promoter of Huntsville owning at one time a great deal of the land in the town and vicinity.

23

MAINE

I' Guide

MAINE was the sixth and last of the New England states to enter the Union when on March 15, 1820 she was admitted as a part of the Missouri Compromise. Originally Maine was a part of Massachusetts Colony. Maine was the twenty-third state to enter the Union.

The history of the state of Maine begins with the explorations of the Norsemen. The probability exists that the Viking Leif Ericsson saw the present state of Maine when he discovered Vinland about 1000 A.D. On his way from Greenland to Vinland, Maine may have been the region of present day United States that he first saw thus making this state the first of all the forty-eight states seen by a white man. Definite evidence of this supposition is lacking so others of a latter day receive the credit for discovering and exploring Maine. But again the answer to the question who first saw Maine is merely hypothetical. In 1498 when John Cabot made his second voyage to the New World it is possible that he cast his longing eyes on Maine's rock ribbed coast. The following explorers are known to have sailed along what is now the coast of Maine, Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524; Esteban Gomez 1525; Simon Ferdinando 1597; John Walker 1598; Bartholomew Gosnold and Bartholomew Gilbert 1602; Martin Pring 1603; Pierre du Gast; Sieur de Monts 1604; and George Weymouth in 1605. Then in the year 1614 came John Smith who mapped this region and bestowed upon it the name of New England by which it is known to us today. When in 1602 Gosnold and Gilbert explored the coast of Maine they had with them a few colonists but due to the large number of Indians along the shore no effort was made to plant a Colony. King Henry IV of France granted a Charter in 1603 to De Monts including the entire region from 40° and 46° N. which includes the territory from about where Philadelphia now stands up to Newfoundland. The year after receiving the Charter from his king De Monts erected a fort on Neutral or St. Croix island at the mouth of the river by the latter name. This territory

was named Acadie or Acadia. About one half of the little Colony perished before the end of the first winter due to the rigorous climate and the disease known as scurvy. Finally the Colony was relieved and the decision was made to remove the survivors to Port Royal where a new attempt at settlement was made. The southwest coast of Maine was explored in 1605 by George Weymouth. This explorer brought with him back to England five kidnapped Indians. Three of these survived for some time and lived with the Sir Ferdinand Gorges family. Soon there after Gorges became the founder of Maine. He was a leading member in the Plymouth Company which was granted this region in 1606 by James I of England. One hundred and twenty Colonists were sent out in 1607 under Sir Humphrey Gilbert son of Raleigh Gilbert and George Popham the brother of Sir John Popham. In August of that year the colony was planted at the mouth of the Kennebec river but due to the scarcity of provisions less than half of the settlers remained. Before the end of the first half year the others had returned to the homeland. George Popham one of the leaders died within a few months of the founding of the colony and this left Gilbert in charge of the Council. In the meantime two of the colony's chief sponsors, Sir John Gilbert brother of the surviving leader and Chief Justice Popham, had died. The following spring this news was brought to the colony by James Davis and the disappointment became so great in addition to the severe hardships of the winter just ended so the colonists decided to return to England.

However, this region was not long to remain without white settlers. Two French Jesuits, Masse and Biard, built a fortified mission on Mount Desert Island in 1609. This station along with the few survivors of De Monts' settlement on the St. Croix were destined to be seized by Sir Samuel Argall in 1613. Sir Argall received his orders from the English rulers at Jamestown, Va. Some of the settlers returned later. The Plymouth Company had now been replaced by the Council of New England. In 1620 the Council obtained a grant between 40° and 48° N. from the Atlantic to what is now known as the Pacific. The Council of New England granted the territory between the Kennebec and Merri-mac rivers and 60 m. inland to Gorges and John Mason in 1622. In the grant the region was named the "Province of Maine." Gorges and Mason divided their grant in 1629 and the former was allotted to that part of Maine which lies between the Kennebec and the Piscataqua. Shortly thereafter land grants were made which

formed the basis for permanent settlements at York, Saco, Biddeford, Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth (now Portland) and Scarborough in the order named. In 1635 the Charter was surrendered by the Council for New England. Gorges, however, remained in control of his territorial grant. Sir William Alexander was granted the region from the St. Croix to the Kennebec and north to the St. Lawrence, although the French still laid claim to this region as part of Acadia. In 1664 this grant was bestowed on the then Duke of York who later ruled England as King James II.

That part of present day Maine which was retained by Gorges was named the "County of New Somersetshire" by him. He set up a Government at Saco in 1635 or 1636 for the administration of his tract. His relative William Gorges was made administrator. Gorges was given a Royal Charter in 1639 for his province. The Charter of Maryland was used as a model for the one granted Gorges investing him with vice-regal powers of Government and with powers similar to the palatine county feudal tenure. He had serious trouble east of the Piscataqua as his Charter grants conflicted with other grants made by the Council for New England. Hostile opposition was encountered in dealing with George Cleve. He was deputy president of the commonly known "Plough" patent or the Lygonia which included the coastal region from Cosco to Cape Porpoise providing for both territorial and governmental rights. Puritan Massachusetts was intensely hostile to Anglican Gorges and his settlers so this colony proceeded to interpret her Charter as claiming nearly all of the settlements in Maine. Due to the local strife in the Colonies and the struggles with the Commonwealth Government in England Massachusetts met with considerable success in her claims. Massachusetts gradually annexed Maine during the years from 1652 to 1658. Fourteen years later the eastern boundary of Massachusetts was extended as far as Penobscot bay. But in 1664 a Committee in the English Parliament decided in favor of the claim to Maine made by Ferdinando Gorges a grandson of one of the original proprietors. Massachusetts continued successfully to assert her right to the region until the king in Council favored Maine in his decision in 1677. Then Massachusetts regained control by paying £1,250 for the Gorges claim and Maine became her proprietor province until 1691. In that year a new charter was granted by Massachusetts and Maine became a part thereof with her territory extended to the river Saint Croix.

Maine, however, continued to be a battleground while the

French and their Indian allies struggled in vain against the English in their attempt to retain dominion over the territory east of the Penobscot which the French still claimed. Soldiers from this section were recruited for foreign expeditions. Two of the most distinguished commanders from Maine were Sir William Phipps and Sir William Pepperell the former having taken Port Royal in May 1690 and the latter Lewisburg in June 1745. Due to Maine's scant population which provided an insufficient supply of soldiers for defense it soon became necessary for Massachusetts to aid in supplying men for the little forts protecting the frontier. In the Revolutionary War, Falmouth, now known as Portland, was bombarded and burned in 1775 by the British after offering desperate resistance. That year Benedict Arnold led his expedition to Quebec along the Kennebec and Dead rivers. The British Army occupied Castine from 1779 to 1783. Maine suffered severely as a result of the non-intercourse and embargo laws passed in the years immediately preceding the War of 1812. During this war the British captured Mackias, Bangor, Hampden, Castine and Eastport.

Massachusetts governed Maine well. However, there was general dissatisfaction as a result of the geographical separation, a large State debt, and different economic and political interests. So a desire arose for a free state. At the close of the Revolutionary War this feeling became so strong that conventions were held at Falmouth, now Portland, in 1785-87. Their purpose was to decide whether Maine should again be a free state. The time was not yet ripe for this step to be taken and the movement failed. In the war of 1812 sentiment again favored a free Maine as a result of losses suffered and enemy occupation of towns in this struggle. The General Court was petitioned in 1816 to let the people vote on the question: "Shall the legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts and the erection of said District into a separate State?" Those favoring a free Maine won and the legislature passed an act of separation. They failed, however, when voting on the question of separation and electing delegates to a Constitutional Convention at Brunswick. In 1819 Congress freed Maine from the Boston Customs district making it no longer necessary for Maine's coastwise vessels to enter and clear from that port. This move accelerated the sentiment of the free state advocates and their cause won that same year by large majorities. In October the Constitutional Con-

vention met in Portland and framed a Constitution which was ratified in December in town meetings. Thereupon Maine applied for entering the Union. Strangely enough Maine was admitted into the Union on March 15, 1820 as a part of the Missouri Compromise.

Maine's boundary disputes were an important part of the foreign affairs of our nation for half a century, the culmination of which was the "Aroostook War" which was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty with Great Britain shortly before the Mexican War.

24

MISSOURI

Let The Welfare of The People Be The Supreme Law

MISSOURI became the second western state to enter the Union, and the twenty-fourth of all the states. On August 10, 1821 Congress admitted Missouri to statehood.

The first white men known to have seen present day Missouri were the early French who explored the valley of the Mississippi. In 1735 they founded Ste. Genevieve. Fifteen years before Fort Orleans had been established up the Missouri River about two-thirds of the distance across the state. Also about 1720 the well known La Motte Mine was opened in Madison County. The Missouri River was very extensively known among trappers and frontiersmen long before St. Louis was settled in 1764. In 1762 Spain had secured all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river by secret treaty. The following year England gained control of all of that part lying east of the river. Many of the inhabitants in the long established French settlements departed west of the Mississippi when the English took possession of their territory to the east. The Spanish delayed taking possession of St. Louis and the surrounding region until in 1770 when O'Reilly had occupied New Orleans with a Spanish force. Two years prior a preliminary attempt had been made to assert Spanish sovereignty but this was never enforced due to the opposition of the settlers. In 1771 the Spaniards first began exercising full authority over the Missouri of today. The

French language and French methods of administration were continued and so few changes were made so that the inhabitants lived on undisturbed. Settlements were made only on or near the Mississippi. Trappers and hunters from French Canada, river boatmen, and adventurers aided in making life more interesting in the simple frontier Mississippi river colonies. The products of this country namely, lead, salt and peltries were sent down the river to New Orleans, and up north to Montreal and to the Atlantic seaboard cities by way of the Ohio river.

The American emigrants were welcomed everywhere. Religious toleration prevailed and Protestant clergymen were in the favor of the Government officials. In the last years of the century liberal land grants were made to Americans by the Missouri Government who wished them to become settlers in the colony and thus aid in the expected attacks by the British Canadians. Most of the Americans from Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The Americans built homes on the land, the French resided mostly in villages. Upon the arrival of the Americans began land speculation, mining, and greater political activity in Missouri which often resulted in duels. About 10,000 people lived in Upper Louisiana in 1804. This constituted chiefly Missouri. Three fifths of this number consisted of Americans and their negro slaves. When President Jefferson purchased Louisiana from France for the United States there was scarcely any opposition. The formality of transferring Upper Louisiana to the U. S. was accomplished at St. Louis on March 9, 1804. At first the District of Louisiana was a part of Indiana Territory. The Territory of Louisiana was organized in 1805. The Territory of Missouri came into existence in 1812. Four years later a greater degree of government was attained in the Territory. In 1818 Missouri Territory applied for statehood.

An outstanding event of 1812-1813 was a devastating earthquake around New Madrid. In places the earth's surface sank so that great lakes formed by the Mississippi River. Reelfoot Lake is one of these. It lies east of the Mississippi and is 7 miles wide and 20 miles long. This lake is so deep that boats pass over tall trees that grew there before this phenomenal earthquake occurred.

During the War of 1812 with Great Britain there were Indian outbreaks. The Indians had lost title to two-thirds of this Territory in 1808 although the lands were unsettled except for a few miles along the Mississippi River. The Shawnee Indians relinquished their claims to the remaining lands by a treaty agreed to at

St. Louis on November 7, 1825. Thereupon the removal of the Indians to new lands began. After the War of 1812 settlers flowed in from the free regions above the Ohio. The famous Missouri Compromise grew out of attempts to secure statehood. Not until after three years of bitter political struggles was Missouri finally granted statehood on August 10, 1821.

25

ARKANSAS

The People Rule

ARKANSAS entered the Union June 15, 1836 and became the twenty-fifth state and the third western state.

The French were the first Europeans to settle in Arkansas. In 1686 they settled at Arkansas Post which in later days became the place of residence of the Spanish and French Governors and upon the coming of the Americans became an important trading post. During the years 1819-20 this was the first Territorial Capital. John Law received a grant on the Arkansas in 1720. Spain was ceded this territory in 1762, then in 1780 it was returned to France and remained in her possession until 1803, when the United States gained possession through the "Louisiana Purchase." Arkansas attained some importance in western frontier trade. The French and Spanish methods of land delimitation made land titles uncertain which resulted in much court litigation in later years. However early Arkansas under Spanish and French dominion is only slightly connected with the history of later days and is hardly of any historical importance.

Arkansas was in the district and later the territory of Louisiana from 1804 to 1812. For the next seven years this region was a part of the territory of Missouri. In this period began the county organization of Arkansas. By Act of Congress Arkansas became a first class territory on March 2, 1819 and a second Congressional Act made this a second class territory on April 21st, 1820. Arkansas entered the Union as a slave state on June 15, 1836.

The state of Arkansas has little to offer of interest to the historian before the War of The Secession. The slave plantation was

the economic unit in which were made rapid strides until the outbreak of the Civil War. Steamboats began travelling on the Arkansas rivers, the first weekly mail began arriving from the east, and the first newspaper, all appeared in Arkansas from 1819-1829. Before the war trade goods were carried on the rivers and freighting passed through to Salt Lake and Santa Fe. In 1853 the first railway was built in Arkansas. Social life ran the whole gamut of human emotions. Duelling prevailed in this land of the bowie-knife's origin. From this weapon Arkansas received and has retained its nickname the "tooth-pick state." In 1825 party politics first seem to have been introduced. Before the War Between the States the destinies of Arkansas were in the hands of a few closely related families. Except during Reconstruction Arkansas has been found in the Democratic column in all political contests.

The voters of Arkansas decided in February 1861 to hold a convention to take up public affairs. This convention gathered on March 4th. They voted not to secede, and the decision was made to have the voters decide if the state should cooperate with the Lincoln Government or join the Confederacy. They chose delegates for the Border State Convention which was to meet May 27, 1861, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and settle the question of slavery. However, first came the fall of Fort Sumter which was followed by President Lincoln's proclamation calling for volunteers to crush the rebellion. The Governor of Arkansas refused to heed the President's call. Loyalty to the Union lessened. And on May 6th, 1861, Arkansas seceded in Convention assembled. It repealed the former measure of submitting this question to the people. On May 16th Arkansas entered the Confederacy.

A high percentage of the men of Arkansas served in the Confederate Army. Several regiments, partly colored, fought for the Union. This sentiment was of considerable strength in the north. The Federal forces recovered more than half the state, consisting of the east and north, in the first two years of the war. In March, 1864, a special election was held to reorganize the state Government, and renewal of allegiance to the Union was authorized. Delegates chosen under Army supervision assembled in January 1864 and repudiated secession, abolished slavery, cancelled their share of the Confederate debt, revised in part the Constitution of 1836, and provided for voting by whites only. This new fundamental law was soon adopted by the voters. Congress however refused to admit these representatives from Arkansas.

Two rival Governments, one Union the other Confederate functioned here in 1864. Then with peace came chaos. The 13th amendment was passed by the 15th Arkansas legislature in 1864-5. At this time "bush-whacking" was made illegal. This was the name given guerrilla warfare in the War of the Rebellion. Local armed bands mutually pledged themselves to protect their people from complete destruction by outlaws in 1865. The first Reconstruction Act destroyed the state Government. From 1865-8 a Republican was Governor. The Democrats however controlled the sixteenth legislature during those same years. Conflicts arose over rights of negroes. Arkansas was included in one of the military districts established by Congress. The Fourteenth Amendment giving negroes full political rights was adopted. On June 22, 1868 Arkansas was readmitted to the Union over President Johnson's veto.

26

MICHIGAN

If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look around You

MICHIGAN was admitted by Congress into the Union of states on January 26, 1837 and thus became the ninth northern state, and the twenty-sixth of all the states.

The first white men to enter Michigan were French missionaries, explorers and traders. The territory comprising this state was a part of New France from 1613 until 1760. In 1641 two Jesuit priests Raymbault and Jaques came to convert the Chippewas and spent some time where Sault Sainte Marie now stands. On that site Father Marquette in 1668 founded the first permanent settlement in Michigan. In 1771 the good Father extended his mission to the Hurons at Michilimackinac. In 1679 La Salle constructed a French military Fort at the mouth of the river St. Joseph. Two years later Detroit was founded by Cadillac as a trading post which soon ascended to a position of importance so great it became a center for the control of the fur trade by France. The missionaries were disinterested in founding white settlements. Colonization by whites was opposed by the fur traders. Cadillac

and the Jesuits bitterly opposed each other. Progress was slow due to French monopoly of trade and their absolute system of government. Detroit was an expensive trading post. No further attempts were made at settling this region during the last fifty-nine years that new France included Michigan. Growth practically ceased for a time. When the French were finally defeated by the English in America the latter gained control of the Michigan settlements conquering Detroit in 1760 and the remainder in 1761. The conditions of the settlements did not improve however. English military rule dominated the white settlements which consisted mostly of the French many of whom now left the country. The English so mistreated the Indians so that Pontiac the Ottawas' chieftain formed a conspiracy against the government. The Quebec Act of 1774 provided a rule less military. In the Indian uprising led by Pontiac, Saint Joseph and Michilimackinac were both occupied and for five months Detroit was besieged. The English policy favored manufacture and trade and like the French failed to encourage settlements. The United States came into possession of Michigan as provided in the treaty of Paris in 1783 which ended the Revolutionary War. Four years later Michigan became a part of the North-West Territory. Not however until 1796 did the British, in accordance with Jay's Treaty two years previously signed, surrender Detroit and Mackinac (Michilimackinac) to the United States. When the Indiana Territory was organized in 1800 the west part of Michigan was included therein. When Ohio became a state three years later all of Michigan was included in Indiana Territory. Michigan Territory was organized in 1805. The southern boundary of this Territory was a line drawn east from Lake Michigan's southernmost point to Lake Erie. The western boundary was drawn from the same point through the center of Lake Michigan to the northernmost point of this body of water and then directly north to the northern border of the United States. General William Hull the first Territorial Governor surrendered Detroit to the British in the War of 1812. Intense criticism has been leveled at the General for this seemingly unworthy deed since he surrendered to a force not much larger than his own and did so without giving battle. That year the British also conquered Mackinac and the Union Jack was again unfurled over Michigan. But not for long did this condition exist for in September 1813 Commodore Oliver H. Perry won his memorable victory on Lake Erie and soon thereafter Detroit and all of Michigan except Mackinac

became American again. Mackinac was recaptured by United States forces in July 1815. Previous to this time the fur trade had flourished in the wilderness of Michigan Territory. The early national government records reveal that erroneous reports had been made by surveyors sent there who had reported that Michigan Territory was an immense swamp with only small scattered spots of land suitable for cultivation. The hostility of the Indians discouraged the white men from entering the Territory. At this point Lewis Cass became Governor of Michigan Territory from 1813 to 1831. His administration is outstanding in the history of Michigan. While Cass was Governor British influence was stopped; large numbers of Indians were taken to western lands beyond the Mississippi; publishing material for the purpose of advertising Michigan emanated from the presses established at Pontiac, Monroe, Ann Arbor and Detroit; "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamboat arrived in 1818 at Detroit; in 1825 the Erie Canal was opened; five years later boats ran daily between Buffalo and Detroit. In 1810 the population of Michigan was 4762 which number by 1840 had increased to 212,267. In 1819 Michigan Territory was granted the right to be represented by a delegate in Congress. A movement for statehood was begun in 1832. A constitutional Convention met in Detroit in May 1835. A Constitution was framed which the people voted to adopt in October whereupon state officers were elected and Michigan applied for statehood. However the Ohio boundary dispute arose which delayed Michigan's entry into the Union until early in 1837. There was a conflict between the Michigan boundary as fixed by the North-West Territory Ordinance and that fixed by the proviso accompanying the Ohio Constitution upon its adoption. In the latter case the boundary was designated to the north of the mouth of the Maumee River while the old boundary of the Ordinance days was farther south. This region seemed more important to Ohio for economic reasons than to Michigan. And Ohio being the older state received preference for political reasons and was awarded Toledo by Congress while Michigan received the upper peninsula. On September 4 the Convention at Ann Arbor rejected the new boundaries fixed by Congressional action. But on December 6 the Jackson party also met at Ann Arbor and accepted the boundaries as designated by the national body. Congress accepted the decision of the December Convention as authoritative and on this basis granted statehood to Michigan on July 26, 1837.

27

FLORIDA

In God We Trust

FLORIDA was the last state in the South and the twenty-seventh in succession to enter the Union when this commonwealth was admitted by Congress on March 3, 1845.

The Spaniards were the first white men to attempt to explore and colonize Florida. The famous Cantino Map of 1502 shows this state. Reports of the Council of the Indies indicate that ships had sailed to Florida since 1510. A royal grant dated 1513 authorized Juan Ponce de Leon to discover and settle "Bimini" which was said to be an island on which was located a spring whose waters had curative powers and restored youth to aged men. He had been a member of the second expedition of Christopher Columbus and at a later day had served as the Governor of Porto Rico. Shortly after Easter Day the expedition of Ponce de Leon landed at what is believed to be near the point at which the St. Johns river empties into the ocean. The new region was a land of many flowers and received the name of Florida. The day of their landing was called Pascua Florida in the Calendar, and this may have had some bearing on the name given the new found land. Ponce de Leon explored, somewhat, both the east and west Coasts of the peninsula and arrived at the certain conclusion that he had found a large island. In 1514 upon his return to Spain the King granted him the right to colonize "the island of Bimini and the island of Florida." De Leon was appointed adelantado of these imaginary islands. His next expedition was undertaken in 1521 for further discovery and colonization. On this voyage he probably visited Tortugas island where a number of his men died and de Leon himself was attacked by the Indians and so severely wounded that his death resulted shortly thereafter in Cuba. Evidently the Spaniard Diego Miruelo visited the west coast of Florida in 1516. He was followed by the Spanish explorer Panfilo de Narvaez. Early in 1528 he arrived from Cuba with about 600 men landing at Pensacola probably and remained for half a year. Nearly half his men died of Indian attacks, starvation, and ex-

posure. His ships were lost. In September he constructed some makeshift boats and set out from Apalachee Bay and is believed to have lost his life around Pensacola Bay. Eight years later four of de Narvaez men arrived in Spanish Mexico after escaping from the Indians and travelling by foot the entire distance of almost impassable terrain. Ferdinando de Soto in 1539-40 explored sections of Florida. In 1559 Tristan de Luna came from Vera Cruz and sailed into Pensacola Bay where he disembarked and led an expedition into the interior and possibly as far north as Southern Alabama. He attempted to found a permanent settlement but was deserted by nearly all his followers. In 1561 he abandoned the attempt.

A party of French Huguenots under Jean Ribaut landed in Florida in 1562. They disembarked at St. Augustine but soon sailed on down to where the St. Johns river empties into the Atlantic where the expedition put to shore again. Ribaut named the river May. He took possession of the surrounding country for France which he stated was "the fairest, fruitfulest and pleasantest of all the world." He settled on an island near the present Beaufort, South Carolina. Fort Caroline was established at the mouth of the St. Johns river by Huguenots led to Florida by Rene de Laudonniere in 1564. This colony failed and was almost abandoned the next year when additional men arrived from France under the command of Ribaut. Simultaneously a Spanish expedition under Pedro Menendez de Aviles sailed into St. Augustine bay with the purpose of destroying the Huguenot settlement there. Nearly the whole garrison at Fort Caroline was massacred September 20th 1565 "not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans." Ribaut's ships were wrecked at Matanzas Inlet and most of the members of his expedition, including himself, were executed. Then Menendez founded St. Augustine and continued his exploration of the Atlantic coast between St. Helena and Cape Florida, founding a fort at the former and at Guale, Avista, and San Mateo (Fort Caroline). In 1567 Menendez sailed for Spain for aid for his Florida settlements.

The French Court took no heed when it heard of the hideous annihilation by Menendez of their Huguenot settlements in Florida. But Dominique de Gourgues, Ribaut's Catholic friend, set out from France for St. Augustine, Florida, with three ships to heap vengeance on the Spaniards. The Indian chief Saturiba and his warriors aided de Gourgues and the men of his expedition in capturing Fort San Mateo early in 1568. Then he committed the gruesome deed

of hanging his Spanish prisoners where the Fort Caroline garrison were massacred. There on a tablet he wrote, "I do this not as unto Spaniards but as to traitors, robbers and murderers." De Gourgues felt unable to capture St. Augustine so he returned to his mother country, France.

The early Spanish settlements did not thrive, due largely to the hostility of the Indians. Efforts by the Spanish missionaries to convert the natives to Christianity failed. The English fought to exclude the Spaniards from gaining a foothold on the eastern seaboard. Sir Francis Drake nearly destroyed St. Augustine in 1586. Again in 1665 this same colony was almost annihilated by Captain John Davis. The 18th century was ushered in before Spain tried to colonize the interior along the Atlantic. They founded Pensacola in 1696 in their endeavor to ward off the French colonizers along the Gulf of Mexico on the west coast of Florida. The Georgia and Carolina colonies were planted by the English to prevent the Spaniards from extending their influence northward. The English accused the Spanish of inciting the Indians to attack them and interfere with the commerce between the colonies. The Spanish in turn constantly feared the growing might of the English to the north of Florida. In 1702 during the war of the Spanish Succession between Spain and Great Britain in Europe a South Carolina detachment burned St. Augustine but lacked the strength to reduce the Fort so they departed when Spanish reinforcements appeared. Four years later a French-Spanish expedition unsuccessfully attacked Charleston, South Carolina, and by way of reprisal a force from South Carolina invaded middle Florida two years later and again in 1722. General James Edward Oglethorpe, the Governor of Georgia, unsuccessfully attacked St. Augustine in 1740. The Governor was aided by the Royal Navy on this expedition. The Spanish attempted to capture Savannah in 1742. The doomed expedition approached the seaport by way of St. Simon's Island. Three years later Governor Oglethorpe renewed his efforts to capture St. Augustine but was prevented by the signing of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The French from Louisiana conquered (1719-1723) the Spanish Colony of Pensacola, referred to, which made possible a more tranquil period for this settlement.

By the terms of the treaty of Paris in 1763 Spain received Havana from England who in return was ceded Florida. England divided her new possession into two provinces, East and West Florida. The northern boundary was established at 32° 28' when civil

authority was established in 1767. The other boundaries of West Florida were the Mississippi river, Maurepas and Pontchartrain, Lakes Borgne, Mississippi Sound, the Gulf of Mexico, the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee rivers. The two Floridas prospered under their new sovereignty and reorganized civil government. New colonists arrived in considerable numbers. An Englishman by the name of Andrew Turnbull established an indigo plantation at New Smyrna and in 1769 brought over 1500 Minorcan laborers. In three years the English government spent over half a million dollars in the Floridas, engaging especially in extensive road building. This has been largely attributed as the cause of the continued loyalty of the Floridians to the British King during the American Revolutionary War. The Minorcans would no longer raise indigo after 1776 in New Smyrna and many of them migrated to St. Augustine. Not until 1778 did the British invade Georgia and South Carolina. In that year Savannah was besieged aided by British forces sent from New York. In 1779 Spain declared war on Great Britain. The Spanish Governor, Don Bernardo de Galvez, located at New Orleans, conquered nearly all the English forts found in West Florida. He conquered Pensacola with his Spanish forces in 1781.

Florida was returned to Spain by the treaty of Paris (1783). A large number of English settlers left Florida since religious liberty was no longer assured. In 1795 a treaty with the United States established 31° N. lat. as the northern boundary of Florida. This boundary had long been disputed.

The United States desired ports on the Gulf to accommodate westward expansion. Consequently one of the aims in making the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 was to acquire West Florida and New Orleans. After this transaction the West Floridians feared seizure by the Emperor Napoleon. On July 17, 1810 these people held a convention at Buhler's Plains for the purpose of planning a more efficient government. The Spanish Governor all but rejected these plans. On September 26 the people again met in convention assembled and declared the independence of West Florida. Thereupon a government was organized and Congress petitioned to admit Florida into the Union of States. At this point Robert R. Livingston advanced the theory that Spain ceded West Florida to France along with Louisiana in 1800, and was therefore purchased by the U. S. in 1803 who now had jurisdiction over this region as a part of the Louisiana Purchase. President James Madison adopted this theory. In 1812 that part of West Florida reaching to Mississippi

Territory between the Perdido and Pearl rivers, and that portion reaching to Louisiana between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers was annexed to the U. S. by Congress. This region is known as the Florida parishes of Louisiana. Just before the War of 1812 the Spanish Government of East Florida refused the request from the American Government to permit occupation by U. S. Forces to prevent any similar action by Great Britain for military purposes. The result was that in the early part of 1812 Fernandina was occupied by the American Army. Spain vigorously protested and the American Government recalled its forces that had previously been authorized officially to act. At St. Mary's an American Government was temporarily established and a Civil War followed between the American "Patriots" and the Indians whom the Spaniards incited. After British troops occupied Pensacola in 1814 for military purposes General Andrew Jackson captured the seaport but within a few days evacuated and reinforced New Orleans. The British now erected a fort on the Apalachicola river which they used as a military base for expeditions consisting of escaped negroes and Indians sent against the American settlements on the frontier until even long after peace was signed in 1814. General Andrew Jackson recaptured Pensacola in 1818 when he suspected the Spanish of inciting Seminole Indian attacks on the American settlers in the region. The next year a treaty was agreed on which provided for the cession by Spain of East and West Florida to the United States. Our Government took formal possession after ratification of this treaty in 1821. The first American Civil Government was established in Florida in 1822.

The Territory of Florida inherited serious Indian problems from the Spanish Government. The Creek Indians, popularly known as Seminoles, had absorbed the aborigines by the middle of the 18th century. The prehistoric Indians of Florida had developed a civilization about as advanced as the Aztecs. The American settlers strongly urged the removal of the Creeks to western lands. So in 1832 a treaty with the Indians was drawn up at Payne's Landing and another the next year at Fort Gibson whereby an agreement was arrived at with the Indian chiefs whereby they would accept an equal amount of western lands in exchange for their Florida lands. But Indian sentiment against their migration suddenly developed and the treaties mentioned resulted in the Seminole War in 1836-42. The Indians were defeated and re-

moved leaving only a few hundred Seminoles who are the ancestors of the Seminoles now living in southern Florida.

Florida was admitted into the American Union as a state in 1845.

28

T E X A S

Friendship

T E X A S was admitted as a state December 29, 1845 and was the fourth state born west of the Mississippi river. She became the twenty-eighth member of the Union.

The struggle for Texas is another chapter in the history of the long battle between Spain, France and England to conquer America. The Spaniard Cabeza de Vaca is the earliest known explorer of Texas, having visited this region in 1528-36. He was followed by his fellow countryman in Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42. However, the French under Sieur de la Salle planted the first colony in Texas in 1685 on Matagorda Bay. This settlement proved to be short lived. After 1690 the Spaniards began to systematically make civil, military, and ecclesiastical settlements known as pueblos, presidios, and missions. Today at San Antonio are found five missions ruins. These are of stone while the more numerous ones built of wood in east Texas have vanished. With uncertain boundaries the territory of Tejas, or Texas, was formed into a province 1727. The province was named after the confederacy or tribe of Tejas Indians. Colonization progressed satisfactorily during the next century. In Louisiana were the peaceful French neighbors. Spain ruled that region from 1763-1803. Both of these countries protected Texas from England. A golden opportunity was lost to Spain in Texas when Louisiana was purchased by the United States in 1803. Three times the ambitious Anglo-Americans invaded Texas in the early years of the nineteenth Century. Philip Nolan's invasion in 1799-1801 was quickly crushed. Then came Augustus Magee and Bernardo Gutierrez in 1812-13 and met with more success and captured San Antonio, overcoming strong Mexican opposition, until finally forced

out of Texan territory. Then the third invasion was made in 1819-21 led by James Long, a former U. S. Army officer, yet was defeated with little difficulty. The year 1821 is a milestone in Texan history. In that year the ratification of the Florida treaty resulted in the United States relinquishing its claims to Texas under the Louisiana Purchase. The recognized eastern and northern boundaries of the province were in general: "The Sabine river, the 94th meridian (approximately), the Red River, the 100th meridian, the Arkansas river, and the 42nd parallel." These boundaries were also recognized by Spain in granting Mexico independence in 1821. The first permanent Anglo-American settlement was made at San Felipe de Austin on the Brazo river by Stephen F. Austin in December 1821. During the next fifteen years a constant stream of American emigrants flowed into Mexican Texas. In nine years the population increased from four thousand to twenty thousand. Most of the settlers were southerners who brought their slaves. There was neither any apparent effort made to extend slave territory nor was there a definite anti-slavery policy. In 1827 there was a union of Coahuila and Texas into one state in the Mexican federation. Mexico forbade further immigration in 1830. She attempted to establish the Roman Catholic religion in the province. And reckless land grants were made to Mexican favorites. However, the Government was of a liberal nature in spite of the prevalent ill feeling due to the above mentioned policies. Santa Anna established himself as a dictator in 1824 after overthrowing the federal constitution. For a long time Stephen F. Austin had succeeded in causing the country to follow a peaceful course in spite of W. H. Wharton and H. Smith who constantly sought war. In October and November 1835 representatives from many settlements met at San Felipe de Austin. An independence resolution was rejected under the leadership of Austin who advocated restoring the federal constitution of 1824 together with the Mexican Liberals. They now set up a provisional government with Henry Smith as Governor and James W. Robinson as lieutenant-governor, Sam Houston as major-general of the Texan Armies. Archer, Wharton, and Austin were elected as commissioners to secure U. S. aid. On October 2nd the Mexicans were routed near Gonzales by the Texans. The Mexicans again met defeat near Mission Conception on October 28th at the hands of a band of Americans under Colonel James Bowie and Captain J. W. Fannin. And on December 11th the Mexicans surrendered Bejar to the Americans. The Matamoras expedition which followed met

with only very slight success because of Governor Smith's quarrel with his council, he desiring independence and his council wished to unite with the Mexican Liberals. The command of this expedition was entrusted to Houston, the Governor's man, and F. W. Johnson and J. W. Fannin who were supported by the Council. On March 6th, 1836 the Alamo was captured by the Mexican General Santa Anna who massacred the entire garrison of 183 men. On the 20th Fannin and his force of 371 men met the same fate at the hands of the Mexicans, except for twenty men who fled. Now Houston took command in retreat but when he reached San Jacinto river he crushed Santa Anna's force and ended the war. His army was killed, wounded or imprisoned. The following day General Santa Anna was taken prisoner. Only two Texans were killed and twenty-three wounded. The victorious Texans now determined to establish their independence. On March 1st in the town of Washington in convention assembled independence was declared on the 2nd and two weeks later (17th) a republican constitution was adopted. In September 1836 Houston was elected the first president of the Republic of Texas. The following year Texan independence was recognized by Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the United States. There followed a prolonged struggle over slavery. Finally on March 1st, 1845 Congress adopted a joint resolution admitting Texas into the Union. The U. S. agreed to settle all boundary questions with foreign nations, Texas should retain all public lands, and four new states might be formed of the new republic. Out of this Texan boundary dispute along the Rio Grande grew our War with Mexico.

29

I O W A

Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain

I O W A entered the Union December 28, 1846 and was the fifth state created beyond the Mississippi. Iowa was the twenty-ninth state created.

In 1682 the French took possession of the entire Mississippi

Valley and the present state of Iowa was included therein. Then in 1762 when the western half of this valley was relinquished to Spain Iowa also changed sovereigns. The state was returned to France in 1800 along with the remainder of the western Mississippi Valley. In 1803 Iowa came under the American flag as a part of the Louisiana Purchase. During the two following years this state was a part of the District of Louisiana and was governed by the Indiana Territory. When Louisiana Territory was organized in 1805 Iowa passed under its Government for the next seven years. Thereupon when Missouri Territory was organized in 1812 then this state passed under the jurisdiction of the new territory for the next nine years; in the latter year becoming a part of what was then termed as the unorganized territory of the United States until 1834; then until 1836 as a part of Michigan Territory; and finally after many transfers, cessions, and jurisdictions Iowa became a part of Wisconsin Territory in 1838 with the western part receiving this name. From this territory the state of Iowa was formed in 1846.

Iowa means "sleepy ones" and seems to have been taken from the Siouan Indians, who were probably of Winnebogo stock, who were already here when the Frenchmen, Marquette and Joliet arrived in 1673 as well as upon the arrival of Father Hennepin in 1680. Early in the 18th Century the French in Michigan drove out the Foxes and the Sauk and these tribes withdrew to the west and appear to have displaced the Iowas. Julien Dubuque a French Canadian trader arrived early on this scene to deal in goods with the tribes living here. The Frenchman found lead ore near where the City of Dubuque now stands. He secured a lease or Indian grant of about 21 sq. mi. in 1788 and built a town for the purpose of operating his mines. In the meantime Dubuque also traded in furs. He died in 1810. For a time thereafter the Indians refused to permit any other white men to enter this mining section and they received aid from the United States Army in protecting their rights, especially during the period from 1830 to 1832. However, the U. S. Government reversed its policy during Black Hawk's war which admitted the white man as a result of a cession by the Indians of about 9,000 square miles to the United States in 1832. This area included the most of present day Iowa's zinc and lead mines. The gain of territory caused an onrush of frontiersmen who began to farm and operate the mines although the Act of Congress of 1807 made such settlements illegal. Voluntary associations set up local governments that ruled the region. At a later time the Federal au-

thorities recognized their land claims. For a time the state government aided in establishing schools. In 1838 Iowa separated from Wisconsin because of lack of courts. Two years later statehood was voted on since the Territory had a population of 43,112. But the measure was defeated and again in 1842 since the inhabitants did not desire tax increases. In 1844 the issue of statehood won when voted upon and thereupon a convention was held and a constitution framed. Application was then made for admission to the Union. The problems of slavery and boundaries delayed the procedure somewhat and it was not until 1846 that Iowa Territory was admitted to the Union as a state.

30

CALIFORNIA

I Have Found It

CALIFORNIA was admitted as a state on September 9, 1850, making a total of six western states at that time, and thirty in all.

In Ordeñez de Montalvo's "*Romance Las Sergas de Esplandian*" (Madrid, 1510), we first find the name California used. In that work it is applied to an island ruled by the black Amazons "to the right of the Indies, very near the quarter of the terrestrial paradise." Before 1540 this name was given to the unexplored northwest and although prophetic proved an excellent selection. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo who reached the southern coast of California in 1542-3 seems to have been the first white man to visit that state. Sir Francis Drake sailed along the coast in 1579 and is believed to have reached San Francisco Bay and he named this land New Albion. In 1584 and 1595 two Philippine ships explored the coast. Sebastian Vizcaino was the first white man to reach the present site of San Diego and Monterey where he landed in 1602 and 1603. For a century and a half no efforts were made to explore or settle California which was thought to be an island or a number of these. In 1697 Jesuit missionaries came to Lower California where they remained until expelled by Charles III from all his dominions in

1767. When the Russians began exploring Alaska from 1745-65 then the Spanish Government began to show serious interest in Upper California. San Diego was occupied in 1769 and the following year Monterey definitely passed under the dominion of Spain, upon urgent orders from Charles III. In 1769 San Francisco Bay was discovered. The Franciscan monks took over the Jesuit property in present California when the latter were expelled. The missions were in turn acquired by the Dominicans in 1772 whereupon the Franciscans willingly adventured into Upper California to become exceptionally prosperous the next half century.

This era is known as the mission or pastoral period of California history. From 1769 to 1823 twenty-one missions were established and these were the center of the economic life. Friar Miguel Jose Serra (also known as Junipero Serra) was the leader of this movement. By his works he is known to have been a very able, pious, and zealous friar. In Mexico and Madrid he had enormous influence. H. H. Bancroft says of the rule of the missions, "The theory of the mission system, was to make the savages work out their own salvation and that of the priests also." These missionaries appear to have had devout and humane intentions but in practice their efforts seem largely to have resulted in the accumulation of wealth. The missions were the economic life of the province. Here was prepared: wool, hides, tallow, wheat, hemp, oranges, soap, leather, iron, furniture, and olive oil and wine in small quantities. These products and foreign trade paid Government expenses. The Franciscans emphasized religious education of the natives and frowned on other training not pertaining thereto. The souls of the neophytes were cared for but they received precious little intellectual development. They had to be constantly coerced to keep them from falling back into the ways of barbarism, and had the status of slaves. But neither have the Anglo-Americans helped them to any greater extent.

The province of California was very little affected by the revolutions in Mexico and Spain after 1808. In 1809 allegiance was sworn to Ferdinand instead of Joseph. California remained loyal to Mexico when she revolted against the mother country Spain. During this trying period the missions were the mainstay of the province. In 1818 a privateer from Buenos Aires occupied Monterey for only a few hours and this incident constituted California's entire war experience. Two years later California accepted the Spanish Constitution and allegiance was given Mexico in 1822. In

1824 upper California began sending representatives to the Mexican Congress.

Foreign relations were the predominant interest in Government from 1840 to 1848. Prior to this period from 1824 the power of mission rule was broken, local politics became a power in affairs of Government, republicanism strengthened, provincial chiefs became dominant, and foreign commerce and immigration increased.

The Franciscans were chiefly of Spanish origin and looked with disfavor on the birth of a republic. They did not give allegiance to the new Government. Their strength was sufficient to firmly contest the power of local authority for a time. However, republicanism and secularization grew. The rights of man were convincingly discussed. The missions were only a passing phase of California's development. The missionaries prepared the natives with the view to turning them over to the regular clergy while the monks took over newer fields for their activities. This was true to Spanish policy. The Spanish Cortes ordered all American missions secularized in 1813 that were ten years old but this decree did not appear in California until 1821. And not until 1834 was secularization undertaken in earnest and six were required to complete the process. By 1845-46 the Government had sold all the missions and dispensed with the aid of the monks as temporary curates for the Civil Government officials. The friars were not mistreated since the Mexican hatred of the Spaniards was not shared by the Californians. Laws against the Spaniards passed by the Mexican Government were as a rule not enforced in California. The people revolted against the Clerical rule of Governor Manuel Victoria in 1831 over the mission question, and forced him to flee.

Then followed a number of minor uprisings. For sufficiently serious causes there was increasing dissatisfaction with Mexican rule which benefited California only little. Mexico's plans for its province in the north were well enough intended but so many of the soldiers sent were convicts. The people of California strongly favored republicanism. The discontent was aggravated by the pressure of leading Spanish families, foreigners, radicals, and the Franciscans. Social and political life were permeated by anti-Mexican feeling. Another reason for the minor uprising that occurred at this time was the ever increasing jealousy between southern towns and families and northern towns and families. They clashed over distribution of army commands, civil offices, the location of the custom-house and capital, and the Franciscan question, and the mission

property question which in 1833 was aggravated when the friars began selling or destroying this property. Plunder and ruin of the missions was the order of the day the next decade. Then came Victoria with his desire for absolute personal, military rule which gave a powerful impetus to republicanism.

The soldiers and natives revolted in 1828-9 against corruption and they aimed at founding a free republic. Governor Victoria was forced out in 1831. Governor Marious Chico fled five years later. And the same year Governor Nicolas Gutierrez was forced out as was also Governor Manuel Micheltorena in 1844-5. Natives rose against the last named. The attainment of independence was prevented only by sectional jealousies and personal animosities. Scarcely any blood flowed in these uprisings. The driving out of Gutierrez in 1836 was a mild form of revolt against Mexico and California was referred to as an *Estado Libre y Soberano*. Mexico in 1836-8 recognized the revolutionary Governor Juan B. Alvarado and the local Government units were greatly strengthened.

Now was first very earnestly felt the great pressure of foreign influence through contraband foreign commerce, which was greatly stimulated by smuggling during the Spanish-American revolutions, and the often times 100% Mexican tariffs. For a time in the forties about three fourths of the imports were deliberately landed free. Most important of all was the American trade with the traders from Boston the most influential of all. Furs and hides were the products of exchange for the necessities of life. In 1805 the Russians arrived on the scene and their post in Bodega Bay was established in 1812 and not relinquished until 1841. Traders and sailors from many lands made California their new future home. American hunters arrived overland at the Coast in 1826. Four years later the Hudson Bay Company began trading in northern California. Overland immigration began in earnest from the United States about 1840. Commerce was in the hands of foreigners who mingled with and married natives and into prominent California families. John A. Sutter was the most outstanding American of that day. His land grant was where Sacramento now stands and covered eleven square leagues. Here he constructed a fort. Sutter was a Mexican official of great importance since his tract was on the overland immigrant trail. His influence was enormous during the period of transition to American sovereignty. Strangely enough it has been said of Sutter that he possessed no marked ability

and was not awake to his vast opportunities. The Americans were well received and treated by the natives and the Government. The Americans in return are said, however, to often have shown the lawlessness and restlessness of frontiersmen and the usual boastful and boastfulness that seems to flourish so abundantly among them as nowhere else on earth. They arrogantly proclaimed their racial contempt for Mexicans. American and European intrigues abounded. The former soon strove to make a second Texas out of California. In 1805 Spain already feared American influence in California when President Monroe negotiated for Florida. With the arrival of the Russians arose a new fear in Spain which was later passed on to Mexico. President Jackson's offer in 1835 to purchase northern California and San Francisco Bay was declined. Great Britain seemed to attempt to secure a foothold through the exchange of Mexican bonds and France seemed alert for conquest here. But the Americans slowly and surely absorbed the whole province of California. A few Englishmen and Americans were banished for obnoxious political meddling in 1840.

Commodore T. C. A. Jones of the United States Navy occupied Monterey on October 21, 1842, thinking that war had already broken out with Mexico and believing that Great Britain was ready to occupy this part. The Americans were well received but international complications began. Within three years France, United States and Great Britain had established consulates in Monterey. In 1845 Thomas O. Larkin the American Consul at Monterey received instructions to attempt to bring about the secession of California from Mexico, yet with only the moral support of the U. S. Naval officers were ordered to take over the ports in case of a Mexican war. In 1845 Captain J. C. Fremont was engaged in surveying and other activities in California. The natives became suspicious of his intentions and a war threatened with the arms of both sides in readiness. At this point Captain Fremont took a gambler's chance, surpassed his orders, let the U. S. Government support him or not, and belligerently seized a body of Mexican Cavalry and led the American settlers in taking possession of Sonoma June 14, 1846. This event is known in history as the "Bear Flag War" for on the flag flying briefly over Sonoma was a bear. An effort was made to secure Californian independence. The whole movement might have seemed ridiculous had not Commodore John Drake Sloat on July 7th, about three weeks later, taken possession of Monterey, and with it all of California, became a part of the

United States and came under the American flag. Confusion reigned among the Californians who were not always treated with consideration by the Americans. So an attempt at revolt was made in the south but this was put down by January 1847 with very little effort. Fremont's filibustering caused needless hostility, estrangement and misunderstanding by the natives towards the Americans who were at times unjust. The flag of empire that westward wound its weary way brought the dawn of a new day in the "lotos-land" of California, where the state building pioneers had now arrived to construct an new and more progressive order.

In the meantime the Mexican War was in progress and ended in 1848 with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo whereby Mexico ceded California to this nation. The slavery struggle complicated and impeded the progress of establishing a Government. There was confusion on every hand among the people who were uncertain both as to the laws in force as well as to national sovereignty. Inconsistency prevailed in official theories and acts. In 1849 a Constitutional Convention framed an organic law and applied for statehood. As a part of the "Compromise Measures of 1850" California was admitted as a free state by Congress on September 7, 1850. And the fabulous California Gold rush was one.

31

WISCONSIN

Forward

ON May 29, 1848 Congress made Wisconsin the tenth northern state west of New England, east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason Dixon line. Wisconsin became the thirty-first state.

The political history of Wisconsin may be divided into three periods, the French 1634-1760; the British 1760-1783, and the United States since 1783. Little was felt of British influence since their activities centered around the military posts. When Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were occupied by American troops in 1816 this was a predominantly French region. This continued for

another quarter of a century. The Americans did not occupy Wisconsin before about thirty-three years after this had become United States territory.

When the first white men came to Wisconsin this was a choice Indian hunting ground, here they enjoyed the best of hunting and fishing between the upper Mississippi and the Great Lakes. It is said that this was the most thickly Indian populated region east of the Mississippi in the first part of the 17th century. Here lived the Foxes, Sauk, Winnebago, Potawatomi, Mascoutin, Menominee, Kickapoo, Chippewa, and the Sioux. Indian mounds and relics in southern and eastern Wisconsin testify that an Indian civilization existed here in the long ago. The Elephant Mound in Grant County near the Mississippi river is one of the most widely known of these. The Indians mined lead with their Pawnee slaves in the southwest. Race and geography largely shaped Wisconsin's early history. The French sought land and water routes westward to the Pacific. And this was the paradise of the French fur traders and *coureurs de bois* who navigated the streams back and forth to Montreal. In Wisconsin the French Catholic missionaries labored zealously for the conversion of all souls. French motives were to explore, trade, and do missionary work.

In the summer of 1634 Jean Nicolet was ordered west by Governor-General Samuel de Champlain of New France. His instructions were to investigate the natives of the region who were said by some to be Chinese or Tartars. Nicolet seems to have been the first white man to set foot on Wisconsin when he landed ten miles below Green Bay City. He was well received by the Indians in Winnebago village near where Red Banks now stands. Nicolet signed a treaty with the Winnebago Indians. Then he ascended the Fox River to another large Indian village where Berlin is situated at present. After a brief visit there he returned by way of Green Bay to his Lake Huron post.

In 1654 Medard Chouart, *Sieur des Groseilliers* and Pierre Esprit, *Sieur de Radisson* crossed Lakes Michigan and Huron from Quebec and spent the winter in Wisconsin. The next spring they navigated up the Fox river and are said to have crossed overland to the Wisconsin river and may possibly even have reached the Mississippi nearly two decades before the famous explorers Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette. Radisson and Groseilliers were again in Wisconsin in 1659-1660 but the French Government would not support them in making further explorations.

Father Rene Menard, a Jesuit, was the first of the pioneer missionaries in this state. He met his death in 1661 on the upper Wisconsin river. Four years later on the shore of Chequamegon Bay the first permanent mission in Wisconsin was established by Father Claude Allouez. It was built by the first trading post which Radisson and Groseilliers established. Father Jacques Marquette arrived in 1669 to succeed Father Allouez. He found his way to the Fox River Valley where at the first rapids Father Marquette built the mission of St. Francis Xavier by an Indian village of considerable size. This became one of the most noted missions established by the Jesuits in the west. Here traders and trappers gathered at the store-house and transient post by the mission.

In 1671 Indian Wars on the Chequamegon Bay forced Father Marquette to abandon his mission. He established a new mission at the Straits of Mackinac among the Huron Indians. In May 1673 he set out from this mission with Louis Joliet on his expedition on which he reached the Mississippi river. Father Marquette and Louis Joliet stopped at De Pere on their route along the Fox-Wisconsin rivers down to the mouth of the latter arriving at the Mississippi river near present Prairie du Chien on July 17, 1673. Exactly two months were required to reach the Mississippi from their starting point at St. Ignace mission on Mackinac Island. The two explorers followed the Mississippi down to the Arkansas and made their return journey up Des Plaines portage. They then navigated along Lake Michigan's western shore to De Pere. Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, and Henri de Tonty sailed into the Fox River in September 1679 in their "Griffon" which is the first ship known to have sailed on the Great Lakes. Daniel Greysolon du Luth, a Coureur de bois, explored the Black, Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers also in 1679. Father Louis Hennepin, a Recollet Franciscan who had explored with La Salle sailed up the Mississippi River the following year from the Illinois River along Wisconsin's western border to where the City of St. Paul now stands. In 1683 Pierre Charles Le Sueur a fur trader followed this same route.

Simon Francois Daumont Saint-Lusson in 1671 took formal possession of this region for the king of France. In 1685 Nicolas Perrot was appointed "Commandant of the West." He was the trader who seems to have been the first white man in Wisconsin, having arrived probably in 1665. Exploring now ended and actual occupation began. Military force was needed to control the flour-

ishing fur-trade and give protection from the Indians. Along the Mississippi river Perrot constructed a chain of forts. He built a post near present Galena, Illinois, which lies near Wisconsin's southern boundary. At this point Perrot discovered lead and opened a mine. In 1712 a tragedy occurred which was to keep the Wisconsin frontier in uproar for a quarter of a century. In that year a band of Fox Indians were slaughtered near Detroit and soon every Wisconsin Indian tribe was allied with the French or the Fox Indians. The Chippewas became allies of the French having been traditionally hostile to the Potawatomi, the Menominee, and the Foxes. Trade, exploitation and settlement were seriously retarded by this Indian War. The ultimate result was the final overthrow of French sovereignty in this region because of the impossibility of maintaining the chain of settlements from Canada down the Mississippi river to Louisiana. In 1718 permanent military posts were established by the French at Chequamegon and Green Bay. That same year traders settled at De Pere and Green Bay. A post was built on Lake Pepin in 1727.

The Seven Years' War was felt very little in Wisconsin. But the Indians and French in this region helped swell the ranks of the armies of France. Many of these were half-breeds commanded by the half-breed Charles Michel de Langlade. In September, 1760 Robert Rogers was sent to Detroit to take possession of western French parts after the capture of Montreal. He ordered Captain Henry Balfour to occupy Mackinac and Wisconsin posts with Colonial and British troops. In October 1761 Captain Balfour came to Green Bay (La Baye) which he garrisoned with the 60th (Royal American Foot) Regiment under Lieut. James Gorrell. British and American traders arrived with the soldiers and were the first colony of English-speaking people on Wisconsin soil. Fort Edward Augustus was the new name given to the French Fort. The British did not long remain. In July 1763 Lieut. Gorrell was forced to retire to Montreal as a result of the conspiracy of Pontiac. Not until 1814 did British forces return to occupy Wisconsin soil. When Pontiac was crushed in 1765 American and French traders and merchants rushed into Wisconsin. Alexander Henri was one of these. In 1760 he had already landed where Milwaukee now stands. Henri soon gained control of the trade in the Lake Superior region. In 1766 Jonathan Carver passed through Green Bay on his westward journey to the Mississippi.

Wisconsin was included in the Province of Quebec and was

governed under the Quebec Act passed in 1774. The French settlements in this region, however, still remained detached and quite independent under British dominion. During the American Revolutionary War the British succeeded in keeping the Wisconsin habitants and voyageurs loyal to the Crown. The Indian half-breeds attacked the American frontier settlers west of the Alleghany mountains in Virginia and Pennsylvania. But all the settlers were not pro-British as is shown by the fact that a Prairie du Chien trader, Godefrey de Linctot, an agent for George Rogers Clark, secured the aid of a number of French and western Indian tribes for the American cause. The end of the War of Independence brought this region under American sovereignty but not immediate occupation. In the meantime trading posts were built by the Canadian Northwest Company and a flourishing fur trade developed. Julian Dubuque after securing the necessary rights from the Indians began mining lead here in 1786. Wisconsin was included in the North-west Territory which was organized in 1787. The British however did not surrender the Wisconsin posts before 1796 when Jay's treaty was ratified. The United States military forces occupied the Wisconsin region in 1816. American traders arrived some time previously and proved themselves serious rivals of the British for the lucrative Indian trade. In 1800 Indiana Territory was organized and Wisconsin was included therein. Nine years later when Indiana became a state Wisconsin became a part of Illinois Territory. In the War of 1812 the Indians and French in Wisconsin were as a rule loyal to the British flag. Major William McKay led an expedition of these to Prairie du Chien against Fort Shelby in 1814. Two years later Fort Crawford was built at Prairie du Chien and Fort Howard at Green Bay. The Indians relinquished their rights to the lead region in a treaty negotiated by William Henry Harrison in 1804. In 1810 as much as 400,000 pounds of lead were mined and smelted mostly by the Indians. A decade later several times this amount was mined after the introduction of newer machinery and methods and thousands of American miners and negro slaves arrived at the mines. Illinois became a state in 1818. Wisconsin was then attached to Michigan Territory and this change brought the first permanent and orderly American civil government to Wisconsin. Wisconsin Territory at that time consisted of two counties. Crawford (West) with Prairie du Chien as County seat and Brown (East) with Green Bay as Government center. Prior to 1830 John Jacob Astor's

American Fur Company controlled the economic life of Wisconsin. Then a great change took place and miners and settlers streamed into the region. The Indians being forced out gave battle. Major William Whistler of Fort Howard defeated the Winnebagos led by Red Bird in 1827. In 1832 the Black Hawk War was fought with disastrous consequences for the Indians with the result that the Indians gave up their claims to the entire region by the treaties of 1829, 1831, 1832 and 1833. The Green Bay Intelligencer, the first newspaper, appeared in 1833. When Michigan became a state in 1836 Wisconsin was made a Territory including Minnesota, Iowa, and a large part of the two Dakotas. President Jackson appointed Henry Dodge the first Territorial Governor. In 1836 the first Territorial Council met at Old Belmont, the present Leslie. Madison was selected as capital in December 1836. Two years later Iowa Territory was created out of the Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi. President Polk approved the Enabling Act for statehood on August 10, 1846. In April the favorable action taken by the Legislature was ratified by popular vote. In April 5, 1847 the first state constitution was rejected. The second state constitution was adopted by the people on March 13, 1848. After Congressional approval the President signed the document on May 29, 1848. On May 8, 1848, Nelson Dewey was elected Governor.

32

MINNESOTA

The Star of the North

MINNESOTA entered the Union on May 11, 1858 and became the seventh Western state, and the thirty-second of all the states.

When the first Europeans arrived in what is now Minnesota they found two powerful Indian tribes, the Chippewas or Ojibways and the Sioux. The former occupied the northern woodlands and the region along the Mississippi, and the latter lived in the rolling regions of the south and west and in the Minnesota river valley. The French explorers Radisson and Groseilliers are the first white

men known to have entered present day Minnesota. They wintered in the Mille Lacs region among the Sioux in 1658-1659. The Sieur de St. Lusson took possession, in the name of France, of all the Great Lakes region. This proclamation he read before representatives of fourteen Indian nations in 1671 at Sault Sainte Marie. In 1673 Marquette and Joliet explored the upper Mississippi region. Six years thereafter came Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut (Duluth) and explored the wilderness from Lake Superior to Mille Lacs where in a large village of the Sioux he planted the arms of Louis XIV. Sieur du Lhut (Duluth) was the agent for a Canadian trading firm who attempted to gain a foothold in this country by establishing trading posts. The next year came Father Louis Hennepin, the Franciscan friar, who was one of Sieur de la Salle's agents. He travelled up the Mississippi River to where Minneapolis now stands where he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony. Nicholas Perrot, the military commandant of Western New France, arrived in 1686 on the eastern shore of Lake Pepin where he built Fort St. Antoine. This region in our day is Pepin County, Wisconsin. The French Commandant Nicholas Perrot took possession in 1688 of all land under his command for his king. In 1694 Le Sueur, who ten years previously had traded on the upper Mississippi, now built a trading post on Isle Pelée (Prairie Island) between Red Wing and Hastings in the Mississippi. Six years later Le Sueur built Fort L'Huillier where the Le Sueur and Blue Earth Rivers join. For a time the French activities ceased but again sixty-two years later a French Government agent, Sieur de la Perrière by name, built Fort Beauharnois on the Western bank of Lake Pepin. The purpose of this undertaking was to establish a combined trading post, a base of operations for Western expeditions, and a headquarters for missionaries. But the Treaty of November 1762 and the Treaty of Versailles the following year ended the western hopes and activities of the French. By these two treaties all the land east of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain and that west of the river was transferred to Spain. Soon the British arrived on the scene. Jonathan Carver came from Connecticut for a visit in 1766. When the Revolutionary War ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783 Great Britain gave up its claim to all the lands east of the river. The following year Virginia surrendered her title to this section which in 1787 was created the Northwest Territory by an ordinance. The British however continued to trade there and held possession until 1796. The western lands beyond the river re-

mained in the hands of Spain until 1803 when this region was transferred back again to France and was included in the Louisiana Purchase bought by President Jefferson for the United States from France. The President continued to show keen interest in the newly acquired region and in 1805-1806 he sent Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to explore the region to the north as far as Leech Lake where he took possession of Minnesota in the name of the United States. At the mouth of the St. Croix River Lieut. Pike secured a grant nine miles square for a military reserve from the Sioux. He obtained another similar grant of 100,000 acres where the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers join, on which tract Lieut-Colonel Henry Leavenworth built a military post in 1819. The next year the army began building Fort St. Anthony which was completed in 1822 and renamed Fort Snelling in 1824 in honor of Colonel Josiah Snelling who built and commanded for a time the fort which now bears his name. Michigan Territory was extended as far west as the Mississippi in 1819. General Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, led an exploring expedition in 1820 in search of the headwaters of the Mississippi. General Cass concluded that the source of the Mississippi was in a lake which bears the name of Lake Cass in his honor. In 1823 Giacomo Constantio Beltrami made a further search for the source of the Father of Waters. He was a traveller and political refugee from Italy. In 1832 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, a member of Cass's expedition, succeeded in tracing the Mississippi to Lake Itasca. Major Stephen Harriman Long conducted extensive explorations in 1823 into the Red River and Minnesota Valleys. Others who later investigated this region and added valuable knowledge were the artist George Catlin, the topographer George William Featherstonhaugh, and Jean Nicholas Nicollett the geologist. During these years settlers had gradually begun to enter this section. The first river steamboat arrived in St. Paul in 1823. Soon thereafter Mississippi River navigation began in earnest although at first somewhat irregular. Refugees reached Fort Snelling in 1826 having left Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony. All of Minnesota which extended west as far as the Missouri river was included in the Wisconsin Territory upon its organization in 1836. Two years later when Iowa Territory was organized then that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi passed under the new territorial government. The previous year the Indians had given up their claims to all of their lands east of the Mississippi by signing two important treaties, one on July 29, 1837 at St. Peter be-

tween Governor Henry Dodge of Wisconsin and the Chippewas, and another on September 29, 1837 between Joel R. Poinsett and some Sioux Chiefs at Washington. In 1839 was organized St. Croix County, the first in territorial Minnesota. Within the next few years prosperous settlements were begun at Stillwater and St. Paul. Wisconsin was admitted as a state in 1848 which left the territory north of the Mississippi and west of the St. Croix excluded from the new state and with only a mere semblance of a form of government. A territorial convention assembled at Stillwater on August 26, 1848 and a separate territorial government was established. Henry Hastings Sibley was elected delegate to Congress from "Wisconsin Territory." This gave both the territory and state of Wisconsin representatives in Congress. However, this was soon ended when the bill providing for the organization of Minnesota territory was passed on March 3d, 1849. President Zachary Taylor appointed Alexander Ramsey of Pennsylvania on March 19, 1849 to the high office of first territorial governor of Minnesota. The newly organized territory extended as far west as the Missouri river which included nearly all of the present day Dakotas. On September 3, 1849 the first territorial legislature of Minnesota assembled. Minnesota territory had a population of 6077 when the Federal Census was taken in 1850. The settlements were mostly in the region east of the Mississippi and in the far northwest on the Red river. Most of the territory west of the Mississippi was opened for settlement in 1851 when two treaties were signed with the Sioux by Governor Alexander Ramsey and Indian Commissioner Luke Lea. An enormous number of people rushed in to settle on the new lands so that in 1857 when another census was taken Minnesota territory was found to have 150,037 residents. In July of that year a state constitutional convention met but the Democratic and Republican parties were of equal strength so that any form of organization was impossible, whereupon the delegates worked in two bodies. Conference committees between the two parties did the most of the work with the result that the two constitutions framed were alike. In October 1858 this constitution was adopted by the people almost unanimously. On May 12th 1858 Minnesota was admitted to the Union as a state with its present boundaries. Two years later the Federal Census showed a population of 172,023. Henry Hastings Sibley was elected the first state Governor of Minnesota when the state was admitted to the Union in 1858.

33

OREGON

The Union

OREGON was admitted to the Union on February 14, 1859 making then a total of eight states west of the Mississippi. She became the thirty-third state.

It is questionable as to who was the first European to see the Oregon of our day. Thirty years after they discovered the Pacific Ocean the Spaniards had sailed up the western coast as far as the forty-second parallel of north latitude. One of the very earliest if not the first white visitor in Oregon was Bartolome Ferrelo (or Ferrer) a Spanish pilot who in 1543 made a voyage northward along the Pacific Coast and reached a point which no one up to that time had visited, and which might have been the Coast of Oregon. The Spaniards were however more interested in developing their profitable trade with the Far East and did not further explore the north-western Coast of America for some years to come. Francis Drake, the Englishman, came upon this scene in 1579 in search of a homeward route by the Northwest Passage. He evidently sailed as far north as 43° and possibly even as far as 48° N. where he may have anchored in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. He called the region Albion and took possession of the land in Queen Elizabeth's name. Towards the close of the 16th century the rulers of Spain planned further explorations into the far north along the Pacific Coast in search of a North-West Passage. They attempted to retain their hold on the Pacific Ocean by discovering this supposed new route before any other nation. The viceroy of Mexico ordered Sebastian Vizcaino to sail north in 1603 and he reached 42° N. latitude. Another vessel of this fleet captained by Martin Aguilar reached 43° N. latitude and gave to this point the name of Cape Blanco where he claimed a large river existed. Spain made no further explorations along the Pacific Coast for another century and a half until the Russians and the English began in earnest to threaten the very existence of Spanish influence there. Juan Perez sailed up to 54° N. lat. in 1774. He carefully followed the coast on his return and thus became the first real explorer known of the coast of Ore-

gon. In 1775 Bruno Heceta landed at Point Grenville, of today, and took possession in the name of his king. Upon reaching lat. $46^{\circ}9'$ he discovered swift currents in a bay which he thought was a strait or large river. Three years later in London Jonathan Carver published his *Travels Throughout the Interior Parts of North America* in which he joined the Spaniards in their claim that a great river existed in this region. However no definite evidence exists that anyone had so far seen any such stream. Carver may have heard Indian stories or Spanish reports of this undiscovered river he called Oregon. This became the name of the territory, a name possibly Indian or Spanish or only a name of fancy.

Spain neither colonized nor developed the Indian trade in Oregon. The powerful British fur companies in the North penetrated through to the Pacific by the end of the 18th Century. The English Captain James Cook saw the Oregon Coast in March 1778 at 44° N. lat. and explored the shore between 47° and 48° in the search of the Straits of Juan de Fuca which the Spaniards explored. When the Revolutionary War ended American merchants entered the commercial rivalry along the northwest coast where they bought furs which they shipped to China in exchange for goods of the Orient. While the American Captain Robert Gray in 1792 was engaged in this trade in the service of the merchants of Boston he came upon the hitherto undiscovered far famed river of the West. Captain Gray named this mighty stream after his good ship Columbia. The claim of the U. S. to all the territory drained by this river was based on Captain Gray's discovery. Captain Gray succeeded in his discovery where others had failed such as the three Englishmen George Vancouver, Captain John Meares who in 1788 said this river was non-existent and called its estuary "Deception Bay," and Captain Cook who did not even suspect its existence.

The United States and England soon began disputing the Spanish claims to north-western America. By the treaty of 1819 Spain ceded to the U. S. all of her claims to land N. of 42° . In 1790 she signed the Nootka Convention with Great Britain which gave British subjects the right to trade, fish, and occupy lands in the northern Pacific Coast still unoccupied. Just prior to these agreements however the North-west Company in 1793 sent Alexander Mackenzie to explore through Canada to the Pacific in lat. about $52^{\circ}20'$ N. In 1805-06 President Jefferson ordered Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore northwest America and they crossed the Rocky Mountains following the Columbia river on to the Pacific.

The profitable fur trade in this region brought the onrush of adventuring Americans and Britishers. Several posts on the Fraser river had already been established in 1808 by the North-west Company. That year John Jacob Astor organized the American Fur Company hoping to build up far western trade. Three years later its subsidiary, the Pacific Fur Company founded the trading post Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia river. Other posts were established by them on the Okanogan, Spokane, and Willamette rivers. During the war of 1812 Astor's associates sold their property in this region to the North-west Company. Consequently in November 1813 a British ship arrived to take possession and the name of the post was changed to Fort George.

Not long after the end of the War of 1812 when the treaty of Ghent was signed in 1814 "The North-western boundary dispute" or the "Oregon Question" became extremely serious and war was narrowly averted. The peace treaty provided that all captured territory should be returned to its former owners so in 1817 the American Government proceeded to reoccupy the Columbia Valley. Great Britain protested to this action, asserting that Astoria had never been captured. However the following year the British gave up the post to the Americans. The United States desired to run the north-western boundary along the 49th parallel from Lake of the Woods to the Pacific but the British were in opposition. In October 20th, 1818 a convention was signed providing for a ten year "joint occupation" of the region "on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony (Rocky) Mountains." Spain gave up her claims to the territory in favor of the United States north of 42° the next year. But Russia two years later laid claim to all lands as far as the 51st parallel to the south. Both the United States and England protested Russia's claim. A treaty was made between Russia and the United States in 1824 by which the former agreed to accept 54°40' as her southern boundary and the United States reciprocated by agreeing to make no settlements north of this boundary. The United States Government now felt that their title was clear to all lands between 42° and 54°40' N. lat. west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1827 the British and American Governments renewed their agreement of 1818 providing for joint occupation indefinitely and that either party could terminate same on a year's notice.

Thereupon followed a race between American immigrants and British fur traders into this territory for the two following decades.

In 1821 the North-west Company was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company who thereby gained control of the Northwestern fur trade. The policy of this company was to discourage settlers and retain the region for game for the fur trade. Then in 1824 the Company sent Dr. John McLoughlin as Governor of the Columbia river region west of the Rocky Mountains. For twenty-two years Governor McLoughlin ruled with a stern hand yet showed a benevolent purpose. During the first two years of his administration he built Fort Vancouver destined to become a port of great importance for ocean vessels engaged in the western fur trade. Four years later Governor McLoughlin founded Oregon City. Strange to say that although his policy was against the interests of the company he encouraged and aided settlers.

In 1832 an extraordinary incident occurred when four Indian Chiefs came to St. Louis from the Oregon Country for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the Bible used by the white man. This fired the imagination and kindled the missionary spirit of the Churches. Two years later two Methodist missionaries Jason Lee and his nephew Daniel, went to Oregon. They began working in the Willamette valley and succeeded in building several missions with Gov. McLoughlin's assistance. The next year Samuel Parker, a Presbyterian missionary, arrived on the scene. Marcus Whitman and Henry H. Spalding, two more Presbyterian missionaries, came in 1836. Their arrival was unique in that they brought their wives who it is believed were the first white women ever to have crossed the American Continent. Whitman settled near the present Walla Walla, and Spalding near Lewiston, Idaho of our time. In 1838 the Roman Catholic Church founded missions near Fort Walla Walla. This same year Jason Lee came back by sea from the east bringing missionaries with families, numbering fifty in all.

Until 1841 the Americans in Oregon had lived under the Hudson Bay Company's regulations. Now sentiment developed favoring the establishment of an American form of government. After two meetings at Champoege, in present Marion County, a provisional government was at last successfully organized on July 5, 1843. An executive committee of three citizens constituted the governing body which functioned the two following years. Then in 1845 a Governor was chosen. The "fundamental laws" of the newly established provisional government contained a number of Articles from the Ordinance of 1787, one of them prohibiting slavery. The missionaries and foreigners opposed the new government. But it

became strong with the "Great Immigration" in 1843. In that year about nine hundred men, women and children met at Independence, Missouri and came in one covered wagon train to the Columbia Valley. The next year 1400 newcomers arrived and in the following year 3000 more came here to start life anew. The Americans gradually became increasingly hostile to the dominion of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1845 the provisional government extended its jurisdiction beyond the Columbia river to the north. At this point a compromise was effected exempting the company's property from taxes except goods purchased by settlers, while the employees and officers of the company and the British residents became subjects of the new government. The west desired a settlement of the Oregon question which resulted in the 1844 Democratic national convention adopting as its campaign slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight." The Democratic candidate Polk was elected and in his presidential inaugural address claimed all of Oregon for the United States. The outcome was that James Buchanan, the American Secretary of State, and the British envoy, Richard Pakenham drafted a treaty that the President in due time submitted to the Senate. This body advised the acceptance of the treaty by the Chief executive. This treaty provided for the following boundaries: the forty-ninth parallel was fixed as the northern boundary from the Rockies to the middle of the Channel. Vancouver's Island was separated from the mainland, "and thence southerly through the middle of the said Channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean."

On President Polk's instigation a bill providing for a provisional government in Oregon was introduced in the Senate. The slavery question held up the measure. In 1847 Indian outbreaks occurred resulting in the enactment by Congress of a bill providing for a territorial government in Oregon on August 14th 1848. Oregon Territory included what in our day constitutes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming as confirmed by the treaty of 1846. The Territory of Washington was created out of a part of Oregon Territory in 1853. In 1848-50 many settlers left Oregon when Gold was discovered in California. To encourage settlement in Oregon Congress enacted the "land donation law" which gave large tracts of free land to settlers there between 1850 and 1853. The act resulted in the registration of eight thousand claims.

Statehood was voted for in 1856. A constitution was drafted

in convention assembled in August and September 1857 at Salem by duly elected members. In November 1857 the Constitution was ratified by direct vote of the people. Congress admitted Oregon into the Union on February 14th, 1859 with the same boundaries as today. John Whiteaker was elected the first state governor of Oregon in 1859.

34

KANSAS

To The Stars through Difficulties

KANSAS became the ninth western state when on January 29, 1861 Congress admitted this commonwealth to the Union. There were now thirty-four states.

The first known white man to visit present Kansas was Francisco de Coronado who came from New Mexico in 1541 with a band of Spaniards. This intrepid son of Castile crossed the buffalo plains to seek the wealth of "Quivira" which was said to be north-east of the Great Bend of the Arkansas river in Kansas. For a few years from 1719 to 1725 the French briefly occupied this region. Attempts at explorations were made from time to time. But the Indian Control of this region was not contested until in 1803, when President Jefferson bought it from France as part of Louisiana Purchase. Present day Kansas south of Arkansas river and west of 100° longitude was not included in this purchase. In 1807 Z. M. Pike and in 1819 S. H. Long explored this region and returned with reports of vast sandy wastelands beyond the Mississippi. The great American author of the early part of last century, Washington Irving, also spoke of this mythical "Great American Desert." But this was proven an erroneous assumption when with the passing of the years freighting began across the prairies to Santa Fe (New Mexico). And also over the Kansas prairies passed the Mormon emigrants to the Great Salt Lake and the goldseekers bound for California. The surveyors for the trans-continental railway brought back glowing reports of this vast new region. As early as 1804 commerce with Santa Fe had begun.

Twenty years later the regular trading caravans had begun. These freighting caravans and "prairie schooners" going through Kansas bound for the west is one of the most fascinating chapters in the pioneer history of the west.

But only very rarely did one of these birds of western passage remain as permanent residents of the "Sunflower State." Several Territorial Governments had been organized in the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase. Kansas was an Indian country before 1854. Before 1830 Indian reservations were established in eastern Kansas for the removal of eastern tribes. Early Kansas settlers consisted chiefly of missionaries, agents, blacksmiths, farmers who also taught the Indians farming, and "squatters" on unsurveyed lands. The white population numbering about 800 in all. In 1827 Fort Leavenworth was built, in 1842 Fort Scott was established, followed eleven years later by Fort Riley. As early as a century ago missions were already at work among the Indians of the Quaker, Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist faiths. Congress was petitioned to grant a Territorial Government in 1852 but two years elapsed before this was accomplished under the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

The Territory of Kansas included a part of Colorado. During its territorial days until Kansas was admitted as a state in 1861 the nation was to hear much of "bleeding Kansas," John Brown, and other explosions of the political passions in this national storm center of slavery. The Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery in Louisiana Purchase N. of $36^{\circ}30'$ N. lat. except in Missouri. However in spite of this agreement slaves lived among the whites and Indians at the missions and elsewhere in Kansas Territory prior to 1854. The principle of "popular sovereignty" in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill made Kansas a choice region and a promised land for the free-soil immigrant. Slave holders moving onto Kansas soil would lose their slaves if they failed to make this a slave state. Missouri attempted to establish slavery in Kansas through election frauds, intimidations and other outrages. This terrible conflict continued for some years until the flames of slavery spread from Kansas and enveloped the entire nation in a holocaust which was to forge the union in the fiery furnace of war.

"Squatters" from Missouri began coming over in the summer of 1854 and settled in the territory of Kansas. Their purpose was to intimidate anti-slavery settlers. The latter came in large numbers especially under the promotion of the New England Emigrant

Aid Company and other organizations with similar aims. The pro-slavery faction of the south did not undertake organized effort to any considerable extent with the purpose of settling Kansas with their sympathizers. In 1854 the Freesoilers had settled Topeka and Lawrence (Wakarusa) and the slavery men had settled Atchison, Leecompton and Leavenworth.

In November 1854 an election was held to choose a delegate to Congress. On election day 1700 armed Missouri border ruffians crossed into Kansas and engaged in an election fraud by stuffing the ballot boxes. A further similar fraud was perpetrated on a far vaster scale when the Territorial legislature was elected in March 1855. The result was the election of a pro-slavery legislature who enacted wholesale almost the entire pro-slavery laws of Missouri thereby depriving their opponents of their political liberties. At this point the Freesoilers began arming for self-protection against the armed southern bands in Kansas. They set up their own free-state government in opposition to the Shawnee pro-slavery legislature. In December, 1855 after having held several popular conventions the anti-slavery faction adopted the Topeka Constitution. This instrument excluded negroes from Kansas, elected a Territorial delegate to Congress, and elected state officials. The government of protest at Topeka met only occasionally and was twice dissolved by Federal troops. Its action could in no way be construed to oppose the regular Territorial Government established by Congress. There was no revolt against established authority.

Then began the "Wakarusa War" in which armed Missourians threatened Lawrence. Governor Shannon however intervened and saved the town. This marked a definite beginning of a determined opposition by the anti-slavery forces to the long perpetrated outrages of the armed pro-slavery bands. Lawrence was sacked in May 1856 by armed ruffians from Missouri. On the following day Charles Sumner was brutally assaulted in a cowardly manner in the United States Senate when a colleague caned him. The North became thoroughly infuriated and determined to act. One result was the brutal murder of five pro-slavery men by John Brown and a few followers on Pottawatomie Creek. In its ghastly wake followed unspeakable outrages as pillage, robbery, persecution of settlers, destruction of homes, marauders outraged towns and settlements and individuals in every way. Life became intolerable and law and order ceased to exist. Finally toward the close of 1856 Governor Geary with the aid of Federal troops broke the strength

of the Missourians and liberated Kansas from their power. They managed to retain their influence in south-eastern Kansas for another two years which resulted to their own disadvantage.

Among the radical free-soilers who used force in attempting to solve the slave question were John Brown and James H. Lane. One of the most outstanding conservative free-soilers was the New Englander Charles Robinson the originator of the Topeka idea of government and who is credited with saving Kansas. He served as the free soil leader in the "Wakarusa War." Andrew H. Reeder the first territorial Governor who was of pro-slavery inclinations finally changed his sentiments and became one of the leading conservative free soilers. He and Shannon were threatened with murder by the pro-slavery faction and vanished from the Territory. United States Senator David Rice Atchison was one of the moderate pro-slavery leaders and he took part in the two military expeditions against Lawrence.

A Constitutional Convention was elected in June 1857. Complications resulted because no provision was made in the election Act for voting on the Constitution and the apportionment of delegates was difficult due to the incomplete census. The free soilers were determined to have the constitution submitted to the people for a vote. President Buchanan and Governor Robert J. Walker gave their consent to the demands of the anti-slavery faction. But only those favoring slavery voted which resulted in a pro-slavery convention. The free soilers captured the Territorial legislature prior to the assembling of the convention. The delegates voted to permit popular vote on the Constitution, with or without slavery. Technicalities were involved. President Buchanan reversed his position. Consequently Governor Walker left Kansas, and the President dismissed Acting-Governor Frederick P. Stanton who had summoned the free-state legislature. This body now decided in favor of a vote "against the Constitution."

The free-state men declined to vote on this alternative but shared in the provisional election of officers. The free-soilers elected all the Lecompton Government officers and on the same day January 4, 1858 rejected the Constitution.

On February 2, 1858 President Buchanan urged Congress to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution. Governor Denver emphatically opposed this move. Senator Stephen A. Douglas opposed the President as did also the House of Representatives. The President however was favored by the Sen-

ate. An attempt was made to entice Kansas into accepting the Lecompton Constitution by offering her several million acres of the public domain. But the entire administration plan was emphatically rejected by Kansas on August 21, 1858 in a vote of 11,300 to 1,788. And the Democratic party of the nation was rent in twain.

In March-April 1858 an illegal convention of free-state men sitting at Leavenworth drew up a model anti-slavery constitution but their work came to naught. The following year on July 29 at Wyandotte another constitution was framed which was adopted by popular vote on October 4. The Topeka Government vanished and the erstwhile Democrats the free-soilers joined the ranks of the first Republican party in Kansas Territory.

And bleeding Kansas came into the Union January 29, 1861 under the newly adopted Wyandotte Constitution. She had 107,204 inhabitants in 1860 according to the United States Census. Here the rapidly deteriorating Whig party received its first fatal blow. Here the first strong anti-slavery party was born. And here began the first definite drift that was to involve the nation in the four bloody years of the Civil War.

35

WEST VIRGINIA

Mountaineers Are Always Freemen

WEST VIRGINIA was the last of all the states east of the Mississippi and the last and eleventh northern state west of New England to be admitted into the Union. Congress created West Virginia a Commonwealth on June 20, 1863, thus creating her the thirty-fifth state.

West Virginia was once a part of old Virginia, that section beyond the Alleghenies where the Indians had their favorite haunts before the advent of the white man. The Indian mounds in West Virginia indicate that the aborigines especially around Moundsville had attained a high level of cultural development in prehistoric days. The Virginia tidewater region was settled before explorations were undertaken in beyond the mountains in West Virginia

of today. Governor William Berkeley in 1671 sent General Abram Wood with an exploring party which discovered Kanawha Falls. In 1716 Governor Alexander Spotswood led about thirty horsemen on an exploring expedition into Pendleton County of our day. An Indian trader John Van Metre found his way deep into the northern mountain woods in 1725. A Welshman by the name of Morgan ap Morgan constructed a cabin in 1727 in what now is Berkeley County. That year New Mecklenburg and Shepherdstown on the Potomac were founded by Pennsylvania Germans. In 1661 the region between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, known as "Northern Neck," was granted by Charles II of England to a company of Gentlemen. This grant was finally owned by Thomas, Lord Fairfax and the western extent of the grant was marked in 1746 when a stone was placed where the north branch of the Potomac has its source. From 1748 to 1751 George Washington surveyed a part of this land. His diary mentions a number of squatters already on the land. The most of these were Germans, who had settled on the land drained by the South Branch of the Potomac. The Ohio Company which consisted mostly of Virginians, sent Christopher Gist a surveyor to explore the Ohio river region in 1751-1752. He explored the country chiefly north of the source of the Kanawha. The Company's plan was to found the colony of "Vandalia" which would have been the fourteenth colony. After 1750 the settlers entered the new country beyond the mountains. They however met some opposition from the Indians who claimed this for their hunting grounds. During the French and Indian War the small settlements had met with almost complete destruction. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, in 1774 led militia under General Andrew Lewis across the mountains and in the battle of Point Pleasant dealt the Shawnee Indians a crushing blow under Cornstalk. This battle took place on the ground where the Kanawha river joins the Ohio. Indian attacks did not cease until after the Revolutionary War. Many settlers in West Virginia served in the Continental Army. Their political sympathy was almost entirely with the Whigs.

Since West Virginia was a part of old Virginia until in the early sixties, when this state was born of the War of The Secession, their history until that time is inter-related. Social conditions vastly differed in eastern and western Virginia. Along the tidewater was the English aristocratic stronghold, and in the west in and beyond the mountains the poorer folk settled. There the population was

mixed consisting of Pennsylvanians, Germans, Scotch-Irish and settlers from other northern states. At the time of the War of Independence an attempt was made to establish a new state west of the Alleghenies and in 1776 Congress was petitioned to establish "West-sylvania" due to the fact that the mountains made communication between the east and west extremely difficult. Slavery proved unprofitable in the mountainous western part of the state. There was an ever increasing rift formed between the economic, social and political life of the two sections. All the counties of Virginia west of the Alleghenies voted against the adoption of the new state Constitution in 1829. Their opposition to the new document was based on the fact that the property qualification requirement for suffrage was continued, and in apportioning the State's representation in the lower House of Congress three fifths of the slave population was included. But the vote of the slave holding counties of eastern Virginia carried the vote for adoption of the new constitution. The constitution of 1850 granted manhood suffrage to whites. However the control of the affairs of Virginia remained in the eastern section of the state. Another cause for dissatisfaction west of the Blue Ridge was that the east benefited most from internal improvements while the entire state shared the cost thereof.

Long before the War of the Secession there was a tendency towards separation of West Virginia from Virginia, the mother state. Only nine of the forty-six delegates from the West Virginia of today voted in favor of the Ordinance of Secession in the Virginia Convention in 1861 when Virginia seceded. On June 11, 1861 the trans-Allegheny members of the Virginia legislature and some other delegates met at Wheeling. There in convention assembled the delegates declared the act of secession void and the Virginia government offices vacant. A second convention was held at Wheeling and "reorganized" the government of Virginia. Francis H. Pierpont was chosen Governor. This convention further provided that an election be held for the purpose of electing other officials and members of the legislature. Another Wheeling convention in August adopted an ordinance calling for a vote for a new state by the people. At this election the vote was almost unanimous in favor of the creation of a new commonwealth. In November 1861 a constitutional convention met at Wheeling. The constitution formed in this convention was submitted in February 1862. In April this document was ratified by the voters. In May 1862 the legislature voted approval of the creation of a new State. Upon

application to Congress for admission as a state, permission was granted on condition that a provision be included in the constitution which would gradually abolish slavery in the new state. When West Virginia had complied, Congress admitted the state into the Union on June 20, 1863.

36

NEVADA

All for Our Country

ON October 31, 1864 Congress admitted Nevada to the Union which was the tenth western state. Nevada was the thirty-sixth state created.

Francisco Garcés of the Order of St. Francis is the first white man known to have entered present day Nevada. In 1775 this adventurous friar of St. Francis left Sonora for California passing through the southern corner of Nevada enroute. Hudson's Bay Company trappers found their way to Nevada half a century thereafter and engaged in the pursuits of their trade by the Humboldt river. At this time American trappers arrived in this region. Then a few years later came the overland emigrants to California and goldseekers of 1849. Here John C. Fremont carried on his explorations in 1843-1845. Mexico ceded Nevada to the United States at the end of the war in 1848 by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. At that time this region was called the Washoe Country and was a part of California. When the Territory of Utah was organized on September 9, 1850 the most of present Nevada was included therein. The opening of the California Gold Fields drew thousands upon thousands of humanity over the Washoe Country. Traders, many of whom were Mormons, came to settle. In 1849 a settlement was founded in the Carson river valley which was the first within the present limits of Nevada. On November 12, 1851 the first known public meeting was held at what is now Genoa and was then a Mormon Station. The Utah Territorial Government failed to properly protect the lives and property of the settlers because of the great distance. So the pioneers met on the date given

at Mormon Station to frame a new government. A petition was sent to the United States Congress requesting that a new Territory be organized. Within a few days the settlers proceeded to establish an independent local government. This survived but a few months when the Utah Territorial Government took action. The County of Carson was organized by the Utah legislature in 1854 which consisted of all western Utah settlements. The inhabitants petitioned Congress for annexation to California. Carson City was founded in 1858 and the next year the people of Carson County held a constitutional convention on July 18th at Genoa. The work of this body was completed in ten days. The new constitution was adopted by popular vote and an election of state officers soon took place. The attempt to found a new state failed. Congress did not act in the matter until the mineral wealth of the Washoe country had been discovered. Finally on March 2, 1861 Nevada Territory was organized out of the area 39°W (of Washington) of the original Territory of Utah. The western boundary of Nevada followed the eastern boundary of California, the southern boundary followed the 37th and the northern boundary of the newly organized Nevada Territory followed the 42nd parallel. The first Territorial governor appointed was James W. Nye of New York. The Territorial legislature in December 1862 passed an act "to frame a constitution and state government for the state of Washoe." It was adopted by popular vote. But when the constitution had been drawn up in convention assembled it was rejected by a large majority on January 19, 1864. The defeat was due to the mine taxing clause which provided that all mines should be taxed whether productive or unproductive. And disappointed office seekers worked vigorously for revenge by defeating the new constitution. However, officers were elected as provided when the constitution was voted on although it met with defeat. On March 21, 1864 Congress passed an enabling act providing for the establishment of a state government by the people of Nevada Territory. The two additional Senate votes thus gained it was felt would greatly aid the Republicans. Thereupon a constitutional convention met at Carson City and a third attempt was made to draw up a constitution, this time successful in that the instrument was ratified. President Lincoln issued a proclamation on October 31st, 1864 declaring Nevada admitted to the Union as a state. The area was twice increased, the second time in 1866 when the present boundaries were established. Utah and Arizona both gave up territory

to Nevada. The mining state of Nevada was born during the Civil War and admitted to the Union by the War President and the new-born commonwealth remained loyal to the Union cause.

37

NEBRASKA

Equality before The Law

WHEN Congress admitted Nebraska she became the eleventh western state. Nebraska added the thirty-seventh star to the American flag.

The claim is made by patriotic Nebraskans that Coronado in 1541 crossed into Kansas to "Quivira" north of the Arkansas River. Evidence does not establish this claim however. In 1673 Marquette mapped the Platte from descriptions he had overheard of this region. In 1739 French explorers followed this river to the Forks. When the United States secured the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 Nebraska was a part of this region and passed under American sovereignty. Exploring expeditions were sent out successively to gain knowledge of the new land. In 1819 Major Stephen H. Long crossed the state by following the Platte and South Platte Rivers. Major Long returned with a pessimistic report of what he termed the semi-arid buffalo plains. His account is held responsible for the belief in the existence of the Great American Desert. This myth prevailed until irrigation and dry farming exploded the idea of the existence of the Great American Desert. Fur traders had been active for some time along the Missouri River developing their trade in the Platte country. Evidence exists which goes to show that trading posts were established in Nebraska in 1795, 1802, 1807, and 1812. The town of Fort Calhoun 20 miles northwest of Omaha was originally a trading post founded in 1807. Likewise the present town of Bellevue was at first a trading post founded in 1812. It seems that the first white settler in Nebraska was named de Lisa, a famous Cuban trader and frontiersman who arrived in 1807. An Indian agency was established at Bellevue in 1823. The

first United States postoffice was established in this state in 1849. From 1819 to 1827 Fort Atkinson was located near the present Fort Calhoun. The first Indian lands were secured by the United States Government in 1825. A few years later missionaries to the Indians arrived. From 1847 to 1848 Fort Kearney stood on the present site of Nebraska City. Then it was re-built on the Platte River about 175 miles in the interior from the Missouri River. The Great Mormon migration across Nebraska occurred during 1845 to 1857. These migrants made temporary settlements near Omaha and elsewhere. Supply depots for the emigrant trains for California and Oregon were established at Dobey Town (old Fort Kearney), Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, and Bellevue. During a year and a half of 1849-1850 official records reveal that 30,000 people in 8,000 wagons with 80,000 draught animals passed by Fort Kearney along the emigrant wagon trails for California, Utah, and Oregon. So when Nebraska Territory was organized by Congress in 1854 this region was widely and favorably known.

The first unsuccessful attempt by Congress to organize Nebraska Territory on the Platte River was made in 1844. Several further attempts were made in the next decade. People from Iowa and Missouri in the present states of Nebraska and Kansas held an election beyond the Missouri river in 1852-53 and chose delegates to Congress. The national body was forced to act by the provisional Territorial Government which had been formed by licensed white residents residing on Kansas Indian lands and the Wyandot Indians. Of great importance in the early history of Nebraska was the struggle for the Pacific railway route between the Kansas and Platte river valleys. There was also the struggle between anti-slavery Iowa and pro-slavery Missouri and here too clashed the personal ambitions between Thomas H. Benton, and Stephen A. Douglas, all of which was profoundly important in Nebraska's early history. In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was passed which provided for the creation of two Territories one of which became Nebraska. The pro-slavery forces in Congress found expression in this act by limiting suffrage to whites and making this act the last application of the national fugitive-slave laws. "Popular sovereignty" was expected to make Nebraska a "free" state. Territorial Nebraska already had slaves but the anti-slavery sentiment proved sufficiently strong in 1861 to pass a law prohibiting slavery. However, unhappy Kansas became the battleground of slavery and Nebraska was but little involved. In the southeastern

section of Nebraska labored the abolitionists James H. Lane and John Brown, here ran an "underground railroad" to Iowa where the slaves of Kansas found their freedom.

Nebraska Territory in 1854 extended over the region from White Earth and Missouri rivers to the "summit" of the Rocky Mountains and from British America to 40° N. lat. Nebraska assumed its present day boundaries in 1861 and 1863. In 1860 early settlements had been made as far west as 150 mi. beyond the Missouri River along the freighting routes and river valleys. Many returned eastward by way of Nebraska from Pike's Peak in 1859. The national Homestead Act of 1862 encouraged settlements in Nebraska. One of the first homesteads in U. S. was taken near Beatrice, Nebraska on January 1st, 1863. This same year the Burlington and Union Pacific railways were built in the Territory and their lands were placed on sale. About 30,000 settlers lived in Nebraska in 1861 and of these 3300 men joined the Union Army for service in the Civil War. Many freighting routes crossed Nebraska until after the Civil War. Along the Platte ran the "Old Salt Lake Trail," the "Old California Trail," the "Oregon Trail" across Nebraska. Branches extended from the eastern terminals to the towns on the Missouri river, and others ran up the Little Blue and Big Blue River valleys from St. Joseph, Missouri and Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Kearney where they joined the roads of Nebraska. In 1846 the immense emigrant trains wound their weary way across the Nebraska plains westward to distant California and Oregon. The great terminals for western freighting were St. Joseph, Nebraska, and Leavenworth. This was the route of the famous "pony express" during 1860-61, until the transcontinental telegraph was completed. Only eight days, or even less, were required for the spirited ponies to carry their dauntless riders with the mail to Sacramento, California, from St. Joseph, Missouri. The overland freighting service ceased when during 1863 and 1867 the Union Pacific spanned the Nebraska prairies with its steel to carry the modern iron horse. In the early days of Nebraska territory a long and bitter struggle over a capital city was fought between the towns on the Missouri river, the North Platte and the South Platte, Florence, Omaha, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Bellevue and Brownville. The life of some of these towns depended on this question. In addition the location of the capital became more complex when the problem of statehood was considered. Sectional struggles between north and south of Kansas

and the North and South Platte over annexation followed. In 1860 and 1864 statehood was opposed because the U. S. Government bore part of the expenses of Territorial Government. But in 1866 the Nebraska legislature framed a constitution which was approved by popular vote. The following year, on March 7, 1867, Nebraska was admitted as a state over President Johnson's veto after including a provision for equal suffrage for both whites and colored in the new state constitution. The charge was made that the election was fraudulent. A de facto government for both the state and the Territory existed during 1866-1867. For a time both the Territory and the state had two capitals. Finally Lincoln became the accepted Capital City of Nebraska. Two state Constitutional Conventions were held between 1870 and 1880. The Constitution of 1875 became the law of the state. Two years later the first legislature assembled under the newly adopted constitution. David Butler was Nebraska's first Governor.

38

COLORADO

Nothing without The Deity

COLORADO became the twelfth western state and the thirty-eighth Union state when she was admitted to the Union on August 1, 1876.

She came under the American flag as a part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Views differ on the territory constituting this Purchase, as to whether Texas to the Rio Grande was included, in which case all of Colorado east of the Rio Grande, or otherwise that part of this state east of the meridian of the origin of the river and north of the Arkansas. The region between the Arkansas and Rio Grande was Spanish between 1819 and 1845 whereupon it passed under the American flag as part of Texas. Five years later Colorado became a part of the public domain after the boundary of Texas was settled with the Federal Government. All of Colorado to the west of the divide became American Territory in 1848 by the peace treaty ending the Mexican War. Colorado

has much of value for the archeologist. Here are found cave dwellings and pueblos revealing the culture of the prehistoric Indian period of the old southwest. It is probable that Coronado entered Colorado in 1540. In the last half of the 18th Century about 1776 two Spanish friars, Escallante and Dominguez, explored portions of the southern part of the state according to records. The United States Government in 1806 sent Zebulon M. Pike to explore and map the Red and Arkansas rivers and he followed the latter river into Colorado where Lieut. Pike discovered the famous peak which perpetuates the intrepid explorer's name. Major S. H. Long explored the Arkansas and South Platte river valleys in 1819 returning with very adverse reports of their unsuitableness to habitation and cultivation. The Major had made a similar report on the Missouri valley some years previously which for this reason became known as the "Great American Desert." His name is borne in the Rockies by a noted summit. From this time on until the outbreak of the Civil War very little history of importance was made in Colorado. This state was a part of half a dozen territories organized beyond the Mississippi during the first half of the nineteenth century, none of which had any important historical significance on Colorado itself. On the Santa Fe trail in the valley of the Arkansas a fortified trading post was built near La Junta in 1828 to 1832. Several private forts were constructed on the Platte river from 1834 to 1836. The first emigrants crossed Colorado overland for the Pacific coast in 1841. The Mormons settled in 1846-7 for a brief period at Pueblo, a town of the days of old Mexico. In 1842-3 John C. Fremont first explored Colorado. In later years he came again for the purpose of selecting railway routes. Fremont gives evidence of greater fairness to Colorado in the reports of his explorations than had been the case of previous explorers. The town of Taos in present New Mexico was an important commercial center in those days.

In 1858 gold was discovered near Denver along the branches of the South Platte river. This event made Colorado known to the outside world which hitherto had been largely a vast unknown. The following year Gold was discovered in the Colorado mountains. This marks the beginning of the City of Denver. On the overland wagon trail the town of Julesburg was founded in the northeast of Colorado in the valley of the Platte. The rush of settlers and adventurers made this a boom town of considerable importance. The hard times of 1857 caused many who had failed

in the east to set out for the west to begin life anew. Immigrants poured into Colorado during 1860, 1861 and 1862. The year 1859 saw the birth of Nevada City, Mount Vernon, Central City, Golden, Black Hawk and the Capital City of Denver by the name it is known today. The next two years saw the settling of Mill City, Gold Hill, Georgetown, Empire, and Breckenridge. Then following a period of political complexity in Colorado's history. In 1858 that part of Kansas Territory which constituted all Colorado was organized as "Arapahoe County." And a delegate was sent to Congress to gain admission for the independent territory to be called Jefferson. In 1860 a state constitutional convention submitted a constitution for the approval of the voters who promptly rejected the newly framed instrument. Later that year the people adopted a territorial constitution. The territory of Jefferson began asserting its authority over eight degrees longitude (102° - 110°) and six degrees of latitude (37° - 43°). In the meantime the County organization of the Kansas territorial Government ruled within its jurisdiction. A governing body known as the People's Court independently ruled in the interests of justice in the mining regions. The illegal provisional legislature of the Territory of Jefferson exerted some creditable influence until 1861 when its precarious existence expired. The settlers naturally paid little heed to its enactments. The legal territorial government when constituted re-enacted the first Charter of Denver. The new territory was organized in February 1861 by the United States Government. The first capital was Colorado City. The following year Golden became the seat of the government for the next six years. Then in 1881 by popular vote the present capital of Denver was chosen as Colorado's first city. In 1862 the Colorado military forces defeated the Texan Confederates in an attempt to conquer the territory. The Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indian uprisings between 1864 and 1870 caused considerable loss. In 1864 the Sand Creek Massacre took place when an Indian Camp was attacked in Kiowa County. In 1867 President Johnson vetoed the enabling act prepared by the Republicans for granting Colorado statehood. Not until March 3, 1875 did Congress enact an enabling Act whereupon a state constitutional convention was held at Denver from Dec. 20th, 1875 to March 14th, 1876. On July 1st of that year the newly framed State constitution was adopted by popular vote. And a month later on August 1st Colorado became the twelfth state west of the Mississippi River.

39

NORTH DAKOTA

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable

NORTH DAKOTA was admitted to the Union on November 2, 1889 on the same day as South Dakota bringing the total number of states west of the Mississippi up to fourteen, and totalling forty in the Union.

Representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company entered the Red river valley about 1793 and began trading and made the first attempts at establishing a permanent settlement there. It seems doubtful according to authentic historians that the French Canadians established the first settlement in North Dakota in 1780. C. J. B. Chaboillez a French trader representing the North-West Fur Company established a trading post near the mouth of the Pembina river in 1797. The post was soon abandoned. Alexander Henry, Jr., established two trading posts for this company in 1800 within the present day North Dakota state limits. One of these was built near the Park River on the western bank of Red River and was occupied by Henry until 1808. Even before the arrival of Lewis and Clark the Missouri River region had been explored in 1797-1798 by David Thompson who was employed alternately by the North-West Fur and Hudson's Bay Companies. Lewis and Clark arrived in this region in 1804 and camped among the Mandan Indians during the succeeding winter. During their sojourn they constructed Fort Mandan which is located in what today is McLean County. John Cameron built a trading post in 1801 for the North-West Fur Company where Grand Forks now stands. In 1812 a Colony of Scottish Highlanders settled at Winnipeg, then known as Kildonan, under the leadership of Thomas Douglas, 5th earl of Selkirk, who had received a grant from the Hudson's Bay Company. Soon some of them journeyed southward to the mouth of Pembina river and settled where the City of Pembina now stands. The settlers thought their settlement was on British territory and named it Fort Daer. When Major Stephen H. Long, of the U. S. Army led an exploring expedition along the Minnesota and Red Rivers in 1823 and reached this Fort the population there at that

time was about six hundred persons of which only a few were Scotch and the remainder were half-breeds.

When France ceded the Louisiana Purchase to the United States in 1803 the present North Dakota was included in that region. During the next two years it was a part of the newly organized District of Louisiana. From 1805 to 1812 North Dakota was included in Louisiana Territory which was named Missouri Territory in the latter year. In 1834 soon after the Territory of Michigan was organized its boundary was extended to include all of North Dakota as far west as the Missouri river. In 1836 this state became a part of Wisconsin Territory, two years later a part of Iowa Territory, and when in 1849 Minnesota Territory was organized this part of the state passed under the jurisdiction of the latter government. The region of the Dakotas west of the Missouri was known as "Mandan Territory," and this section was included in the Territory of Nebraska when it was organized from a part of Missouri Territory in 1854. When Minnesota became a state in 1858 the region between the Missouri and Red rivers was without a Territorial form of Government for three years whereupon a provisional Government was organized by the settlers. The Territory of Dakota was organized on March 2, 1861. This newly created territory included both North and South Dakota of today and a part of present Montana and Wyoming. Yankton was the first capital of Dakota Territory until in 1883 when the seat of Government was moved to Bismarck. The Territory got its name from the Dakota Indians, a name meaning "Confederated" or "allied" and was first given the Sioux Confederation. The boundaries of the Dakotas were established about as they are today when the Idaho Territory was organized in 1863. In 1870 and 1882 the boundary was changed slightly between Nebraska and Dakota Territory. Indian outbreaks and the Civil War greatly retarded the early growth of this Territory. In 1862 occurred the bloody Indian massacres on the Dakota and Minnesota frontiers. The next year General Alfred Sully led his U. S. Army troops to Bismarck on the Missouri River and then into the James river valley. With 1200 men he fought 2000 Sioux on September 3rd, 1863 in the battle of White Stone Hills near where Ellendale now stands in Dickey County. General Sully's men killed four hundred warriors and took a large number of prisoners. In the following year he defeated the Sioux on the Knife river in the battle of Takaakwa, or Deer Woods. Within a few days General

Sully engaged the hostile Indians in a three day battle which ended in their complete rout, the Indians leaving their provisions on the field of battle and fled to the Bad Lands. In 1865 Sully drove the hostile redmen out of the region as far north as Devils Lake and west to the Cannon Ball river thereby moving the Indian frontier west of the Missouri River. The river region was garrisoned and fortified. This definitely ended the major Indian outbreaks in northern Dakota with only minor outbreaks in the succeeding years.

When the Northern Pacific railway entered the Red river valley in 1872 this region developed rapidly for a time. The people voted to divide the Territory into two states on the "seventh standard parallel" in the November election in 1887. On February 22nd, 1889 the President approved the Enabling Act providing for a Constitutional Convention which met at Bismarck on July 4th of that year. At this Convention a state Government was framed for North Dakota. This was ratified by popular vote the following October. The outstanding feature of the new constitution was the prohibition clause which was adopted separately by only 1159 votes. President Harrison proclaimed North Dakota a state on November 2, 1889. Both the Dakotas made constitutional provisions for paying the debts on their own public buildings.

40

SOUTH DAKOTA

Under God The People Rule

SOUTH DAKOTA is the fourteenth state across the Father of Waters. After her entry November 2nd, 1889 there were forty in the Union.

Lewis and Clark were the first to make South Dakota known to the world when their expedition reached that region in 1804 and 1806. The American Fur Company sent the steamboat "Yellowstone" up the Missouri to Fort Pierre in 1831 and the following year to the mouth of the Yellowstone. George Catlin the famous ethnologist and painter was on the "Yellowstone" on her second trip. He remained at Fort Pierre with the Indians for several

weeks learning something of their customs and manners. Prince Maximilian of Neuwied explored the region in 1832. Six years later John C. Fremont explored this section and five years later came Edward Harris and John J. Audubon, and these were followed by others. The American Fur Company founded Fort Pierre about 1832 and later sold this post to the United States Government in 1855 for military purposes. Sioux Falls was settled in 1856 but in a few years was abandoned. The small colonies east of the Missouri River suffered much from the Indians and the Civil War. The southern part of the state was devastated by Indian uprisings under Spotted Tail 1863-65, Red Cloud 1867, and Sitting Bull 1875-76. In 1872-73 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was extended from Sioux City to Yankton. The following year gold was discovered in the Black Hills by an exploring expedition led by General Custer. Settlers flowed rapidly into the western part of the state. Efforts were made to break up the valuable Sioux reservation which contained rich farm and grazing lands. The Indians gave up their claims to Black Hills lands in 1876. Some 11,000,000 acres, totaling half of the reserve, was opened to settlers February 10th, 1890 after the special statute of March 1889 and the Dawes Allotment Act of February 1887 had been agreed to by some of the Indians. The land opened for settlement included that between the Black Hills and the Missouri River, that between the Big Cheyenne and the White River and a strip north to the North Dakota line from the Black Hills between the 102nd and 103rd meridians. Six smaller reservations were created out of what remained of the original Sioux reservation, namely, Standing Rock which was partly in North Dakota, and the Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Crow Creek, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge lying in South Dakota. The result was an Indian uprising caused by the embitterment of the redmen over the sacrifice of their lands and also by their excitement over prophecies of the advent of the Messiah. However, General Nelson A. Miles defeated them on December 29th, 1890 in the battle of Wounded Knee in which the Indians were subdued. The white man continued to invade the reservations after the strength of the Indians had been broken. In 1889 a part of the Lower Brule lands were opened to the whites, three years later the Wahpeton and Sisseton lands were partly opened for settlement, in 1895 a part of the Yankton Sioux lands, and a part of the Rosebud lands in 1904 and some more in 1908.

From 1803 to 1805 present day South Dakota was included in the district of Louisiana, from 1805 to 1812 it was a part of Louisiana Territory, and of Missouri territory from 1812 to 1820. When Missouri became a state in 1820 that part of South Dakota east of the Missouri River remained unorganized until 1834 and what is west of the Missouri was not organized until 1854. South Dakota has been a part of many states. The eastern part was included in the territories of Michigan 1834-36, Wisconsin 1836-38, Iowa 1838-49 and Minnesota 1849-58, while western South Dakota was a part of Nebraska territory 1854-61. In 1858 when Minnesota became a state this region was not organized for a period of three years. On March 2, 1861 Dakota territory was organized and it consisted of present day North and South Dakota and parts of Montana and Wyoming. The two Dakotas have had their present boundaries since 1882 when the southern boundary dispute was finally settled, Idaho territory having been previously organized in the west in 1863. The settlers in the southern part of the territory met in convention assembled in 1885 at Sioux Falls and formed a state constitution on November 3, whereupon application for statehood was made. An election was held in November 1887 and the decision was made to divide Dakota Territory at the 46th parallel thereby forming North and South Dakota of today. On February 22, 1889 the President approved the Enabling Act. On July 4 of that year a convention met at Sioux Falls and with a few minor changes re-adopted the constitution of 1885. On the following October the constitution was ratified by popular vote, along with a prohibition clause. President Harrison proclaimed South Dakota a state on November 2, 1889.

41

M O N T A N A

Gold and Silver

M O N T A N A entered the Union on November 8, 1889 as the fifteenth western state, and as the forty-first state.

Sieur de la Verendrye was the first to explore present day Montana. In 1743 he led an expedition along the Missouri River to the Great Falls in the vicinity where Helena is located. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led the first expedition into that section of Montana west of the Rocky Mountains in 1805. That part of Montana east of the Rockies was included in the Louisiana Purchase acquired by the United States in 1803. Montana has at one time been a part of many territories, the section east of the Rockies was first a part of Missouri Territory in 1812, next of Nebraska Territory in 1854, then of Dakota Territory in 1861 and finally a part of Idaho Territory in 1863; and western Montana beyond the mountains was included in Oregon Territory in 1848, and of Washington Territory in 1853, and along with eastern Montana became a part of Idaho Territory in 1863. The following year Montana Territory was formed. In 1889 Montana Territory was admitted to the Union. The report of Lewis and Clark of their exploration expedition brought trappers and traders into this territory. In a few years fortified trading posts were established on the Marias, the Milk, the Missouri, the Yellowstone and other rivers by the American Fur Company, the Hudson Bay Company, the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, and the Missouri Fur Company. The American Fur Company established Fort Benton in 1846 at the head of Missouri navigation and this became the most important of all the trading posts in that region. Father Peter John De Smet, a Belgian Jesuit, established Saint Mary's Mission in the Bitter Root Valley in 1841. Nine years later the Mission was abandoned as a result of constant attacks by the Indians. Fort Owen replaced the mission as the principal settlement west of the Rockies.

In 1862 gold was discovered at Bannack, Beaverhead Valley, the following year at Virginia City, Alder Gulch, and in 1864 at Helena, Last Chance Gulch. Lawlessness reigned before the Territorial Government was organized. Thereupon a "vigilance committee" was formed resulting in the hanging of a number of outlaws. Indian massacres became more frequent and many trappers, traders, gold-seekers, and railway men were among the victims. In 1876 the United States Government sent an expedition of 2700 men and Crow scouts against the Sioux under Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull and others led by Generals John Gibbon, Alfred Howe Terry, and George Crook. General Crook defeated a large band of Indians near Rosebud river on June 17, of that year, his force num-

bering 1000 men. General George A. Custer led a force up the Rosebud and crossed the divide of the Little Big Horn early on June 25th and came upon the Sioux. General Custer separated his regiment into four sections and marched down the stream a few miles. He reached a Sioux village and there found about 10,000 Indians 3000 of whom were warriors. In the desperate struggle that followed General Custer and his entire command were massacred except a Crow scout who managed to escape. This was the last big Indian battle for soon the power of the Indians was broken forever. Sept. 29 American Horse and his band were defeated and he himself was killed. The following month 5000 Indians laid down their arms. On April 22, 1877 Crazy Horse and his band of 2000 surrendered. General Crook and Colonel Nelson A. Miles showed rare courage. In October of that year Chief Joseph led a band of Nez Percés in a 1000 mile retreat from Idaho. This is on record as probably the most skillful retreat in Indian Warfare. Nevertheless Chief Joseph was overwhelmed and captured in Chouteau County in the Bear Paw Mountains.

The Democrats and their adherents the Populists were the victors in nearly all the territorial and state elections. Not until after a very bitter campaign in 1892 did the Republicans finally succeed in electing a Governor. The Democrats were charged with fraud in 1889 and two legislatures were seated. The U. S. Senate was Republican and seated the Republican Senators elected by one of these legislatures of Montana. Another outstanding feud was between two Democrats Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark. The former was a wealthy Montana copper miner of Irish birth and the latter came from Pennsylvania and also became a rich mine owner. Clark hoped to win a U. S. Senatorship by ridiculing Daly after having failed to be seated in 1890. His tactics aroused intense opposition. After three years he was nominated again and Daly prevented him from being elected. When Clark was finally elected to the U. S. Senate in 1899 Daly supplied evidence of fraud and bribery to the Committee on Elections and Privileges so that it failed to seat him. The next year Daly died. So in 1901 Clark was elected to a full 6 year term as U. S. Senator.

42

WASHINGTON

Bye and Bye

WASHINGTON was admitted to the Union November 11, 1889 and became the sixteenth state in the west. There were then forty-two Union states.

The early explorers of the Pacific coast sought the "Strait of Anian" which they thought was a passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In 1625 was published *Purchas his Pilgrimages*, a story of the explorations of the Greek mariner Apostolos Valerianos known in our American history by the name of Juan de Fuca. He claimed to have discovered the "Strait of Anian" and that he spent twenty days exploring this passage by boat. Although his story was without foundation yet today the strait south of Vancouver Island bears the name of the Greek mariner. English and Spanish navigators also explored this region.

A Boston Merchant Company sent out two vessels in 1787 named the "Washington" and the "Columbia" under Robert Gray and John Kendrick whose purpose it was to find suitable locations for trading posts. In September 1788 they sailed into Nootka Sound and in July of the following year Captain Gray sailed for home by way of China in the vessel "Columbia". Captain Kendrick sojourned for a time and erected a fort on Nootka Sound and found Vancouver to be an island and he bought large tracts of land from the Indians for his employers in 1791. Misfortune and disaster overtook him on his return voyage when Captain Kendrick himself was killed and his vessel met destruction. But Captain Gray was undaunted and sailed away from Boston on a second voyage in 1790. He built another fort on Nootka Sound during the winter of 1791-1792 and four of his ship's cannon were mounted therein. Captain Gray sailed south the next spring and attempted to enter the great river which he had been unsuccessful in locating the previous summer. The British exploring expedition led by Captain George Vancouver was mapping the coast in this region at the time and the members seriously doubted the existence of a river there. But the American Captain Gray did not permit

himself to be easily discouraged and continued his search until finally on May 11, 1792 he anchored in the river which today bears the name of the persistent Captain's good ship "Columbia." In the not distant future the United States was to claim all the territory drained by this river which Captain Gray had discovered. His endeavors were crowned with success where the British and Spanish had failed. This region was later organized into the territory of Oregon. In July 1793 Alexander Mackenzie of the Northwest Fur Company came from the east and he is the first white man known to have entered this region. When the United States purchased Louisiana on April 30, 1803 a clear title was gained to the land between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river and north to the 49° along with a vague Claim to the land west of the mountains. Strength was given to these claims by the U. S. when Spain relinquished her rights to this region of the coast as far north as the 42°. Even before the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, President Jefferson on January 18, 1803 recommended to Congress that an expedition be sent to the Missouri headwaters and then on across the Rockies, along the streams emptying into the Pacific. Consequently Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, two United States Army officers set out with an expedition from St. Louis on May 14th, 1804 following the Missouri to its headwaters and then along the Columbia River across the Rockies, arriving in November 1805 on the Pacific Coast. The next spring on March 23rd, 1806 the Lewis and Clark expedition began their return journey covering almost the same route and returned to St. Louis in one-half year's time to the very day.

A long struggle between the American and British fur companies for the control of this region now began with the result that the Hudson's Bay Company emerged dominant. Little value was seen in this region so on October 20th, 1818 a treaty was concluded by which an agreement was reached that "any Country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of North America, westward of the Stony (Rocky) Mountains shall be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers." Further action was taken on Aug. 6, 1827 when this Convention was considered indefinitely in force with the provision that this agreement might be abrogated on twelve months notice by either party. On April 17, 1824 Russia agreed not to establish any settlements south of 54°40' and the

United States reciprocated by agreeing not to colonize anywhere north of this line. About a year later a similar agreement was reached between Russia and Great Britain. This left the region west of the Rocky Mountains known as the Oregon Country between 42° and $54^{\circ}40'$ open for dispute only between the United States and Great Britain. Soon however American settlers flocked into the region south of the Columbia river, and in 1841, and again two years later, attempts were made by these settlers to establish a provisional Government. In 1845 they adopted a fundamental Code and established a provisional Government until "the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." The Hudson's Bay Company opposed settlers wishing to occupy the land north of the river, in the belief that the stream would ultimately become the dividing line of the disputed territory. At that time a few mission stations existed in eastern present day Washington state. In 1845 the first permanent American settlement was made north of the Columbia River on the Des Chutes River at the present Tumwater at the head of Puget Sound. Other permanent settlements were made and prevailed in spite of the opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company on the part of their representative Dr. John M'Loughlin.

The early settlers of the Oregon Country that poured into this wilderness over the covered wagon trails caught the imagination of the country. They soon demanded the settlement of the boundary dispute. The United States sent an exploring expedition to the Pacific Coast in 1841-2 headed by Captain Charles Wilkes who subsequently rendered a very informative report that aroused intense interest in the region. "Fifty-four forty or fight" was the Democratic slogan in the presidential campaign of 1844. This forced the negotiation of a treaty between the United States represented by James Buchanan and Great Britain represented by Richard Pakenham which fixed the boundary at 49° and then on through the middle of the channel separating Vancouver Island from the Continent and thence "southerly through the middle of the said Channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean." The treaty was ratified on July 17th, 1846. The water-line however remained a matter of dispute. On August 14, 1848 the Act was approved for establishing a territorial Government for Oregon. Joseph Lane became the first territorial Governor on March 3, 1849. Due to the great influx of settlers north of the Columbia River, it was decided to divide the territory and consequently on March 2, 1853,

Washington Territory was established. The Columbia River became the southern boundary to the intersection of the forty-sixth parallel, and thence to the summit of the Rocky Mountains along this parallel. A part of present day Montana and Idaho were included in the original Washington Territory. Major Isaac I. Stevens of the U. S. Army became the first territorial Governor on September 29, 1853. Washington territory then had a population of 3965 with 1682 voters. Olympia was selected as the temporary Capital. Governor Stevens began immediately to arrange for the taking over of all Indian lands by the state. The new Governor commenced the survey which led to the building of the Northern Pacific railway. The result was an Indian uprising against the pioneer settlements and the gold seekers. Gold was discovered in eastern Washington in 1855. After four years skirmishing with the Indians they were partly defeated.

The Americans considered that Haro Strait separated the British owned Vancouver Island from the mainland. This boundary the British did not adhere to but about 1846 they advanced the claim that Rosario Strait was the body of water separating the two as above indicated. Their claim included the Haro Archipelago. San Juan is the largest island in this group and in 1859 Captain George E. Pickett was ordered to occupy it with a body of United States troops. War was narrowly averted when a joint occupation of the archipelago by the two nations was agreed upon and carried out. By the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871 this important question was left in the hands of the German emperor for settlement. On October 21 of the following year His Majesty decided in favor of the United States. At this time Oregon entered the Union on February 14, 1859, with its present geographical boundaries. The remaining territory including parts of Wyoming and Idaho were added to the territory of Washington. Due to the gold rush which brought on a large influx of population Idaho was organized as a territory on March 3, 1863. Since that time Washington has occupied its present geographical limits. Fifteen years later a state constitution was adopted but Congress failed to admit Washington as a state. The territory grew rapidly in population along with the development of Alaska and the reaching of the west coast by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883. The year 1885 was marked by serious anti-Chinese riots in the cities involving idle Chinese coolies previously employed in building the newly completed railroad. The Governor declared martial law and resorted to the use

of U. S. troops. Congress admitted Washington to the Union on February 22, 1889, and on November 11 of that year President Benjamin Harrison announced the admission of the new state. Eighteen Governors served Washington Territory. The first state Governor was Elisha P. Ferry.

43

IDAHO

Mayest Thou Endure Forever

IDAHO was the seventeenth state west of the Mississippi to enter the Union. She became the forty-third state on July 3, 1890.

The American explorers Lewis and Clark were the first white men known to have seen Idaho. They followed the Snake river to the Columbia. Two divisions of the expedition of Lewis and Clark made Fort Lemhi in Lemhi County a rendezvous in 1805. Together they went to the south fork of Clearwater river where the Nez Perce Indians had a village. Here the members of the expedition discovered that evidently other white men had already been there. The Missouri Fur Company established Fort Henry on the Snake river in 1810. The following year representatives of the Pacific Fur Company reached the Columbia after travelling down the Snake river. Fort Hall in the present Bingham County was founded in 1834. Many trails of the pioneer west led to Fort Hall in the early days. Protestants and Catholics established missions among the Indians. Not until 1860 when minerals were discovered did settlements in Idaho become permanent. In northern Idaho were the Nez Percés, Palouses and Coeur d'Alene and in the south were the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Blackfoots. Gold was discovered in Idaho on the Orofino Creek by Capt. Pierce during the summer of 1860. The result was the inevitable gold rush to Warren, Florence, Elk City, Orofino and Newsome. Shortly thereafter gold was discovered in the Boise Basin and at once appeared the towns of Pioneerville, Centreville, Buena Vista, Placerville and Idaho City. From 1848 to 1853 Idaho was a part of the Territory

of Oregon. For the six following years southern Idaho was a part of the State of Oregon and the northern part was included in the Territory of Washington. Idaho Territory was organized in 1863 of which Montana was a part until 1864 and Wyoming was also included until 1868. In the latter year Idaho Territory assumed almost the identical boundaries of the state of Idaho today. Idaho entered the Union in 1890 as a state. Few Indian troubles have occurred in Idaho but this state has been the scene of some very severe labor troubles especially in the region of Coeur d'Alene.

44

WYOMING

Equal Rights

WYOMING became the eighteenth state beyond the Mississippi and the forty-fourth state in the Union on July 10, 1890.

The historians of Spain claim that their explorers from Spanish America explored the northern country almost as far as to the Missouri river before 1650. The Spaniards even claim to have settled in present day Wyoming although this is doubtful. Sieur de la Verendrye and his sons are the first white men definitely known to have been in Wyoming. There were Canadian fur traders who attempted to establish themselves here in 1743-1744. No other French explorers are known to ever again have reached Wyoming. After Canada passed from France to Great Britain in 1763 interest in exploration greatly decreased. There is no evidence that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark reached Wyoming on their epoch making exploring expedition in 1804-1806. However, John Colter, after his discharge from their expedition, discovered Yellowstone Park whereupon he proceeded across the Rocky Mountains to the source of the Green river. At this time trappers arrived on the scene and a party of the Pacific Fur Company crossed to Astoria in 1811. William H. Ashley and his party trapped and explored in the Green and Sweetwater river valleys in 1824. Two years later the Rocky Mountain Fur Company drove wagons from St. Louis over Wyoming to Wind river. The first wagon train to

cross the Rockies was led by Captain B. L. E. Bonneville in 1832. Fort Laramie was established near the mouth of the river by that name in 1834. The purpose of founding this Fort was to control the trading in furs with the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes.

Kit Carson the famous guide led the United States exploring expedition under John Charles Fremont along the Wind River Mountains and South Pass in 1842. Their trail through Wyoming became for many years the most favored route westward to the Pacific. However, very few if any of the thousands in the covered wagon trains passing through Wyoming remained and built their future homes there. They seemed to have been discouraged from doing so by the arid climate and the fierce hostility of the frontier red men. On May 19, 1846 the United States Congress authorized the establishment of military stations along the Wyoming covered wagon trail to protect the emigrant trains. In 1848 Fort Kearney was built and the following year marked the purchase of Fort Laramie. During 1847-49 the great Mormon migration came over this trail. About fifty Mormons settled at the James Bridger trading post on the Green River in 1853. They bought this post and named it Fort Supply. Southwestern Wyoming of today was in those days a part of Utah. In 1857 Albert Sidney Johnston led United States troops into this region causing the Mormons to abandon Fort Supply and withdrawing to Salt Lake City. No permanent settlers remained.

The arrival of the whites aroused the hostility of the Indians. In 1851 a treaty was negotiated at Fort Laramie wherein the Cheyennes, Sioux, and Arapahoes and others agreed to occupy the region between 39° and 44° N. latitude and 100° and 107° W. longitude. However the Indians remained in a warlike mood and continued their devastating attacks and in 1854 they killed a part of the Fort Laramie garrison and their depredations did not cease for another twenty years. The construction of the military posts, Fort Reno on the Powder River, and Fort Phil. Kearney in the Bighorn Mountains, were for the purpose of protecting the trail followed by emigrants for Montana. People went there instead of to Wyoming during the Civil War due to the increased hostility of the Indians. Within one half year there were over fifty attacks by the Indians on the settlers in spite of the treaty providing for building the road. On December 21, 1866 Captain W. J. Fetterman and seventy-eight of his men from Fort Phil. Kearney were massacred. Hostilities continued on the frontier until April 29,

1868 when a United States peace commission and the Indians agreed upon terms at Fort Laramie for the cessation of further depredations by the Indians. The Montana trail no longer required to be defended, the Indians moved eastward, they ceased attacking trains, and agreed not to interfere with building railways any further. An Indian hunting ground free of white settlers was established east of the Bighorn Mountains and north of the Platte river. In 1867 there was a gold rush when the precious yellow metal was found on the Sweetwater river. In January 1868 Carter (later Sweetwater) County was organized. In July 1867 Cheyenne was founded by the Union Pacific Railroad and the following month a city government was established, printing of newspapers began, and Laramie County was organized. All of this took place before the first railway train arrived on November 13th, 1867. The Six thousand persons spent the following winter in Cheyenne and a semblance of order was maintained only after a vigilance committee had been organized. When the City of Laramie was laid out in April 1868 four hundred lots were bought within the first few days and about five hundred temporary dwellings were built within the first two weeks. Later in the year Carbon and Albany Counties farther west were organized.

In 1865 a bill was introduced into Congress providing for the organization of the Territory of Wyoming. Two years later a delegate was sent to Congress by the voters of Laramie. The Wyoming delegate was however not permitted to take a seat in Congress. But he influenced Washington so that Congress passed an Act on July 25, 1868 which provided for the establishment of Wyoming Territory with the boundaries identical with those of the present state. President Andrew Johnson approved the Act. The region east of the Rockies was from Dakota and that to the west of these mountains was taken from Idaho and Utah all of which was a part of the Mexican Cession of 1848, the Oregon Country, and the Louisiana Purchase of 1803—the three great additions to the original United States territory. In April 1869 the first territorial Governor John A. Campbell was appointed and under his efficient administration Wyoming Territory was finally organized the following month. Over five thousand votes were cast on Sept. 2, 1869 when the first election was held. Cheyenne was established as the territorial capital by the legislature. Women were given the right to vote and hold office. Many desperate characters came to the new territory and the swift and stern methods of frontier jus-

tice were applied in the interest of law and order. From 1877-1879 organized groups of highwaymen molested the settlers but not as much however as in some of the newly organized adjoining Territories. Cattle raising began in earnest, and the fertile river valleys were devoted to agricultural pursuits. Indian uprisings were the chief events in the early days of Wyoming Territory. It became impossible to prevent whites from entering the Indian reservation when gold was discovered in the Bighorn Mountains and in the Black Hills in 1874-75. Indians began warfare. This continued for five years in Wyoming, Montana and Dakota. It was in one of the battles of this war that General George A. Custer and his entire command was killed in Montana on the Little Bighorn in June 1876. The anti-Chinese feeling in Wyoming was so intense that on September 2, 1885 the Rock Springs miners fought off about 400 Chinamen brought in by the railroad company to be employed as miners. In the battle about fifty of the Chinamen were killed and the others were driven away from the mines. Governor Warren firmly quelled the disturbance with the aid of Federal troops.

The population of Wyoming Territory increased rapidly and cattle raising made the inhabitants tremendously prosperous. However, during the unusually severe winter of 1886-7 about three-fourths of the range stock froze to death. The demand for statehood increased. A constitution was formed on September 30, 1889. It was adopted by popular vote in the following November. The full suffrage that women had enjoyed during Territorial days was included in the new state constitution and was approved by Congress. Wyoming became a state in the Union on July 10, 1890.

45

U T A H

Industry

U T A H became the nineteenth western state on January 4, 1896. This was the forty-fifth state.

Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848 which

ended the Mexican War the United States acquired Utah. Before the independence of Mexico this state was a Spanish possession and the Dons of Castile first explored this region. The first explorers were Father Escalante and Father Dominguez who in 1776 attempted to find a route across this territory from Santa Fe to Monterey, California on the shore of the Pacific. They entered Utah after crossing south-western Colorado. They came along the Grand river through eastern Utah and then followed the Green river travelling on an Indian trail over the Wasatch mountains and down the Spanish Fork to Lake Utah. Here while enroute they did missionary work among the Indians. The Indians told the fathers about the great salt lake to the north. The explorers did not go to this lake however. They turned southwestward over the mountains to Sevier river and across the desert by that name. At this point the fathers returned to Santa Fe because their guide had left them. Although not completely successful in their undertaking, the first part of the route the Fathers travelled later became in part known as the old Spanish trail which at a later day became the highway from Santa Fe westward to Monterey. Three companies of American trappers led by Enring Young and Wolf-skill travelled the entire distance of this route in 1830. Fremont returned eastward over this trail in 1843-4.

Documents exist however which seem to indicate that the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado sent Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas with an expedition of twelve men in 1540 which reached the Colorado river in present day Utah.

Great Salt Lake was discovered by a trapper, James Bridger, during the winter of 1824-25. Others followed of whom the most widely known was William H. Ashley, of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company who left St. Louis in 1825 with about 120 men and horses and reached lake Utah where they built Fort Ashley, named after their leader. Great Salt Lake was explored in 1843 by General John C. Fremont and Kit Carson who used a rubber boat. In July 1847 Brigham Young led his 150 Mormons into the Great Salt Lake Valley to bring forth a civilization that made the desert bloom. At the close of the following year 5000 more Mormons had come to build their future homes in this now famous valley. These Mormons organized themselves into the state of Deseret in 1849 and they elected their leader Brigham Young as their Governor. The new state included all of present Utah, Arizona and Nevada with a part of California, Wyoming, Colorado and New

Mexico. The citizens applied to Congress for admission as a Territory or state which resulted in the establishment of the Territory of Utah on September 9, 1850. The new Territory consisted of present day Utah and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and Nevada. The Territorial Act provided that upon admission as a state the constitution as then adopted should decide the issue of slavery whether or not this should be free or slave soil. Both the major political parties opposed polygamous Mormonism. On this account granting of statehood was delayed until January 4, 1896 and hostility continued between non-Mormons and Mormons and the Mormon Church often clashed with the U. S. Government on the practice of polygamy. After Utah entered the Union conflicts arose over seating leading Mormon Congressmen.

Irrigation caused the desert to become fruitful and agriculture was the basic industry. A canal was built to utilize the waters of City Creek for irrigation with encouraging results. However, the crops in 1848 were devoured by black crickets. Sea-gulls came to the rescue of the settlers and devoured the crickets and today at the gate to the Temple grounds in Salt Lake City stands a monument to this bird, in commemoration of his aid to the early pioneers. The Mormon settlements in Utah served as valuable supply posts for the gold seekers on their way to California in 1849.

The Mormons utilized an equitable system of land division. Business and professional men were each assigned a city block composed of 10 acres. Mechanics were assigned lots of five acres. Farmers received 10 and 20 acre parcels of land, the size of the family determining the amount. Landholding proved a profitable investment as Great Salt Lake City grew and prospered.

Joseph Smith the president of the Mormons was succeeded by Brigham Young in 1847. The new president served in this office until he died in 1877, having assumed the powers of a dictator. His successor was John Taylor. Then came Wilford Woodruff as the organization's head in 1890. From 1898 to 1901 Lorenzo Snow served as president. In the latter year Joseph Fielding Smith succeeded to this high office.

The Mormons have had their stern share of battle with the western Indians. From 1857 to 1862 they often had conflicts with hostile redmen. The Battle of Bear river was fought on January 29, 1863, when Colonel P. E. Connor's 200 soldiers fought a bloody engagement with about 300 Bannocks and Shoshones. The Indian Chieftain Blackhawk again led his braves on the warpath in April

1865 and this precipitated an almost continuous struggle until the close of the year 1867. However two years prior to the last named date most of the Utah tribes had been pacified by treaties, having agreed to move to the newly formed reservation in Uinta Valley. The Uncompahgre Indian Reservation was opened in later years.

46

OKLAHOMA

Labor Conquers All Things

OKLAHOMA became the twentieth western state when Congress admitted her to the Union on November 16, 1907. Forty-six were now in the family of states.

In 1834 Congress created Indian Territory which is Oklahoma of today having added to the original Territory the strip to the north of the most northern part of Texas. In this new Territory a century ago were settled the five southern Indian tribes: the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Seminoles, Creeks, Cherokees, and the Quapaw Agency. In the early years of last century a band of Cherokees in the south-east communicated to President Jefferson their wishes to make their new home on western hunting grounds beyond the Mississippi. For a time they were permitted to occupy Arkansas of today. But in 1838 after a number of years of negotiations this tribe received a patent to a strip of land along the north boundary of Indian Territory reserving a small part of the northeast corner to the Quapaw Agency. The Choctaws and Chickasaws by the treaties of 1820, 1825, 1830 and 1842 secured a patent to the territory south of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. The remaining unclaimed middle region was secured by the Seminoles and Creeks through a patent resulting from the treaties negotiated in 1824, 1833 and 1851. Southern Indians often owned slaves and were loyal to the Confederacy in the War of The Secession. But when the war came to an end the Federal Government freed these slaves and new treaties were signed with the southern Indians providing for division of tribal lands among freedmen. The Cherokees signed a treaty with the Federal Government in 1866 grant-

ing permission to other Indians to settle on the western part of their lands. The Seminoles returned their lands to the United States which the Creeks had ceded them in 1855. The Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Creeks returned half of their western lands to the Federal Government to be opened for settlement to other Indians or freedmen. The United States Government now proceeded to grant small parts of the eastern portion of lands returned by the Creeks and Cherokees to several other tribes over a period of a score of years as follows: in 1866 to the Seminoles, the following year to the Foxes and Sauk, in 1871-72 to the Wichitas, Absentee Shawnees, Pottowatomies, Kansas, and Osages, four years later to the Pawnees, two years thereafter to the Nez Perces and the Poncas, in 1881 to the Missouris and Otoes, two years later to the Kickapoos and Iowas. Four years later grants were made in the southwestern part of the Territory to the Apaches, Comanches, and Kiowas, and in 1869 the Arapahoes and Cheyennes were likewise favored with small tracts. However between two and three million acres of first class lands located in the middle of the Territory were still undistributed so in 1889 after much agitation the Government secured a clear title through purchase of these lands from the Seminoles and Creeks. On April 22, 1889 at twelve o'clock noon this land was opened to homesteaders in accordance with a proclamation issued by President Benjamin Harrison. Twenty thousand people assembled on the border to rush at the appointed hour in the most extraordinary race for homesteads ever recorded in United States history. In 1890 Oklahoma Territory was organized consisting of the narrow strip of land north of Texas and the land west of the region on which the five tribes were settled and also the land south of the Cherokees. Through further successful negotiations a part of the Cherokee and Creek lands were opened to homesteaders the following year. In 1892 a large tract in the west central part of the Territory was opened to settlers. Ten years later lands were opened west of the Chickasaws and south of the Canadian river. Two years thereafter all of Indian Territory had been thrown open to homesteaders except lands in the northeast where lived the Otoes, Kaws, Poncas, and Osages. The five southern tribes were given the right by treaty to form their own laws provided their tribal relations were preserved. After the War of The Secession the white settlers dominated the established Indian Government with the result that this region became a haven of refuge for outlaws and renegades from

Civilization. The Dawes Commission created by Congress in 1893 succeeded in getting the tribes to agree to individual land allotments and they also submitted to be governed from Washington. The results of the Dawes Commission efforts were formed into the Curtis Act in 1898. Eight years later when the provisions of this law were almost fulfilled Congress authorized Indian Territories and Oklahoma to qualify as one state for entrance into the Union. Consequently on November 20, 1906 a Constitutional Convention met at Guthrie. When their labors were completed the new Constitution was accepted by popular vote on September 17, 1907. On November 16, 1907 Congress made Oklahoma a state in the Union and another star was added to the constellation on the blue field of Old Glory.

47

NEW MEXICO

It Grows As It Goes

NEW MEXICO entered the Union January 6, 1912 and became the twenty-first western state. The total number was forty-seven.

The Spaniards were the earliest explorers of New Mexico. Stories and fables were prevalent in the Old World that in the New World were to be found all the cures that had ever been sought for men's ills. One such story was that a bishop of Lisbon in the 8th Century was forced to flee from the Arabs and found his way to the islands in the West where this man of God and his disciples had built seven cities. When the Spanish explorers came to Mexico the Indians there told them of their own origin that they had come from seven caves which the white visitors from over the sea identified with the famous Seven Cities. Cabeza de Vaca came into Mexico in 1536 after wandering over the continent for eight years and told his fellow Spaniards of stories of wonderful cities of stone in northern lands. This intrepid explorer of Castile had neither seen these Seven Cities nor had he been as far north as New Mexico, but his reports of unknown lands caused

the viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoza to send the Franciscan friar Fray Marcos de Niza on a minor exploratory expedition.

Fray Marcos thus became the first white man definitely known to have seen present day New Mexico. He evidently saw the terraced houses of the Indian village of Zuni which he believed was one of the Seven Cities and he is said to have lost no time in returning to relate to his fellow Spaniards what he had discovered. The tales he told of his travels gained in volume as they were told and retold as is the human way until the Spaniards felt sure that to the north were cities "very rich, having silversmiths, and that the women wore strings of gold beads and the men girdles of gold." Fired with the zeal of those who believe themselves to be the chosen ones of God, and wishing to settle the new found region to convert the Indians, Fray Marcos did little to correct the exaggerated stories of his adventures. It became the order of the day to go forth and conquer the Seven Cities, so in 1539 Francisco Vasquez de Coronado set out with a few adventurers to extend the dominion of Spain in the north. Coronado set out along the path of Fray Marcos de Niza and after some difficulty and many hardships came upon what was thought to be one of the fabled Cities which to his chagrin was found to be only an Indian pueblo. A party of these explorers turned eastward to reach Acoma, and then on towards Tigueux on the Rio Grande river, reaching at last the Pecos river. Coronado left the greater part of his followers on the Rio Grande in New Mexico while he with a few others continued on to learn more of that unknown land Quivira which proved to be another bitter disappointment.

The Spaniards did not enter New Mexico again for four decades. At that time another Franciscan friar Fray Augustin Rodriguez followed the valley of the Rio Grande. The next two years 1582-1583 Antonio Espejo explored regions east and west of this stream. About this time it seems that the Spaniards gave the name New Mexico to the lands north of Mexico. Espejo had given this region the name Nueva Andalucia and Rodriguez named this new land San Felipe. From 1583 to 1595 several unsuccessful attempts were made to conquer and occupy New Mexico. Don Juan de Oñate entered New Mexico early in the year with some 400 colonists. He chose San Juan, now near Santa Fe as his city of abode. Then these new arrivals proceeded to build a pueblo where the Rio Grande and the Rio Chama join. This town was first called San Francisco but after a year was renamed San Gabriel. The set-

tlers a few years thereafter built Santa Fe which since its earliest days has been the capital of New Mexico. By 1617 the Franciscan friars had baptized 14,000 Indians in the Faith and seven Churches had been built, but there were at that time only 48 settlers and soldiers in the province. In 1680 the Pueblo Indians under their native leader Papé revolted against Spain because of the heavy tribute demanded of the natives and due to the overzealous friars in destroying the native religious rites and the heavy penalizing of failure to observe the teachings of the Church. Some over 400 Spaniards lost their lives and the remainder after being besieged at Santa Fé made their way to a mission to the south near El Paso of today. For about a decade the natives enjoyed complete freedom from Spanish dominion destroying all trace of the civilization of the Dons of Castile. The Spaniards tried several times to again subjugate these Indians before 1692 when Don Diego Vargas with his soldiers marched up the Rio Grande and chiefly by moral suasion succeeded in securing the surrender of Santa Fe by the Indians. In four years this region was thoroughly subjugated and Spain became the permanent master thereof for centuries. Little of historical import occurred in New Mexico in the 18th century, this period being marked by minor strifes between the Navahos, Comanches, and Apaches. New Mexico only very slightly felt the effects of the Mexican War of Independence in 1811-21 but when independence was gained in the latter year enthusiasm abounded among the inhabitants of this region. New Mexico was a province of the republic of Mexico until 1824 when it was consolidated with Durango and Chihuahua into the Estado Interno del Norte. But this new organization was only of a few months duration when New Mexico was separated and organized into a Territory. It became a department in 1836 and so remained until in 1848 this territory was transferred to the United States as provided for by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. The Government remained nearly the same as under Spain.

During the first half of the 19th Century the most important fact in the development of New Mexico was the trade with the United States. At times American merchants and traders had reached Santa Fe during Spanish rule but they often lost their goods and were sent out of the country by the Spanish rulers. Trading increased after 1822. Caravans of pack animals and after a time wagon trains set out every May from Missouri to Santa Fe 800 m. away, following a trail which in our day is the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. In 1822 the value of these goods were \$15,000 and in 1843 there had been an increase to \$450,000. In exchange the traders returned with blankets, fur, and wool. A boundary dispute arose in 1841 when the Texan republic sent 300 men into New Mexico as far as the Rio Grande to enforce the boundary claims of the new nation. The soldiers of Texas reached their destination in no condition to fight after terrible hardships and they were captured by the New Mexican militia and taken to Mexico as prisoners where after a time they were liberated.

When the United States Congress declared that war existed with Mexico in 1846 Brigadier-General Stephen W. Kearny was ordered on June 3rd to conquer California and New Mexico and "establish temporary civil governments therein." On August 15th General Kearny reached Las Vegas and quietly took possession after promising the population protection, and then he marched on to Santa Fe where three days later he raised the American flag without opposition. General Kearny at once set to work and compiled a Code of laws and organized a civil government. Some of the laws promulgated by the General are still on the statute books. However, in taking this action he went beyond his instructions and the territorial claims of Texas were ignored. In December 1846 General Kearny left for California and Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan advanced to join Gen. Wool at Chihuahua. After their departure the inhabitants revolted and Governor Charles Bent was murdered in January 1847 at which time other officials of Mexican and American origin met their death. The revolt was soon ended and a military government established. The Citizens were discontented with the military and petitioned Congress in 1848 and again in 1849 for the right to establish a government "purely civil in character." A constitutional convention met in Santa Fe in 1850 and a constitution was drafted prohibiting slavery. In due time this document was ratified and state officers elected. Colonel John Munroe, the military Governor, refused to relinquish his office to the newly elected civil governor until Congress authorized him to do so and consequently pronunciamientos were the order of the day by both the military and quasi-state officials. Then on December 13, 1850 Congress passed a bill providing for a Territorial form of Government which was inaugurated the following March 3rd.

New Mexico Territory originally included nearly all of present Arizona and a small part of Colorado today. In accordance with

the Compromise Measures of 1850 Texas gave up her claims to all of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande for which she was compensated by the Federal Government. On December 30, 1853 the Gadsden Purchase was made and on the following June 30th President Pierce issued a proclamation putting it into effect. The Gadsden Purchase increased the area of New Mexico Territory by an area of 45,535 square miles and the boundary beyond the Rio Grande to run "due W. on the parallel of $31^{\circ}47'$ N. lat. for one hundred miles then due S. to the parallel of $31^{\circ}20'$ N. lat., then due W. on that parallel to its intersection with the 111 meridian of longitude west of Greenwich" then straight on to the Colorado River, twenty miles below where it joins the Gila then up the river to where California borders on Mexico. Part of northeastern New Mexico was joined to Colorado in 1861; two years later the Territory of Arizona was organized out of all the area west of the 109th meridian.

The citizens of New Mexico were given the right to decide the question of slavery by the terms of the Compromise of 1850. Slavery was prohibited by Act of Congress in the Territory in 1862. During slavery days it was the custom to buy and sell Indian captives there. Persons held in debt servitude were Peons who were victims of a sanctioned custom both by the laws of the Territory and the provinces of Mexico. Servants were forbidden to leave masters that had loaned them money, in accordance with an Act of 1851. Sheriffs were even authorized in 1853 to sell to the highest bidder the labor of a debtor. Not until 1867 did Congress prohibit peonage.

The New Mexicans were Unionists in the Civil War. The Confederate General H. H. Sibley invaded this Territory in February 1862 with 3800 Texans and defeated Colonel, later General, Edward R. S. Canby, at Valverde on the Rio Grande whereupon the Confederates raised their flag above Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Federal troops arrived from Colorado and after a number of engagements General Sibley and his men were forced back over the border into Texas, having lost about half of the troops in wounded, killed, and missing. From 5000 to 6000 recruits for the Union Army came from New Mexico.

Indian Wars raged continually in New Mexico after the American occupation. The Apaches, Navahos and Utes were the chief plunderers. While the Civil War was in progress there were frequent Indian uprisings. Then in 1863 General James H. Carleton

crushed the Navahos and they were placed on the Pecos river reservation for a time later to be taken into north-western New Mexican Territory. There the redmen prospered peacefully at sheep raising and blanket making. The fierce Apaches were of all the most warlike and only after some years did they submit to reservation life. And even thereafter they would swoop down in their savage raids upon the settlers in Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. The two most famous of all of these was the raid by Chief Victorio in 1879-1880 and that of Chief Geronimo in 1885-1886.

One of the most formidable undertakings in land dealing in this country was that in New Mexico Territory where large Spanish and Mexican grants had been handed down for years before the U. S. gained possession of this region. Slow indeed was the progress in establishing the validity of the claims and finding the boundaries. Little advancement in the development of this region materialized before the coming of the railroads. The Southern Pacific reached Deming in 1881 where it joined with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad which had come as far as Albuquerque the preceding year, thus connecting New Mexico with both the east and west coast by steel. Thereupon followed economic development of mines, cattle, and trade. People who came in settled along the railway.

Several efforts were made to have New Mexico enter the Union. A state Constitution was drafted as early as 1872 and an attempt was made to gain entrance to the Union under the name of Lincoln, but without success. Again in 1889 a state Constitution was drafted but the people rejected it by popular vote. On November 6, 1906 the people voted on the joint admission of Arizona and New Mexico under the name of Arizona. This measure was defeated by the people of Arizona. An enabling act was approved by President Taft in June 1910 which provided for admitting New Mexico and Arizona as separate states. New Mexico became a state January 6, 1912.

48

ARIZONA

God Enriches

ARIZONA was admitted to the Union on February 14, 1912. This was the forty-eighth and last state to become a member of the family of states in the Federal Union.

Arizona is a state of abounding interest to the archaeologist. Evidence of pre-historic culture are present in many regions. In the Colorado and Gila river basins are found extensive Pueblo ruins. This "aridian" culture was determined by severe natural conditions. Nomad Indians caused the rise of the cliff dwellers' civilization. Canals of many miles in length indicate that a co-operative social system existed which engaged in great public works. The pueblos of the Colorado are of a later date than those of the Gila valley. The most noteworthy of the southwestern plain ruins and also the outstanding one in the United States is found at Casa Grande. It is similar to the ruin by the same name in Chihuahua, Mexico. The walls are of sundried puddled clay surrounding rooms, courts, and plazas. The Jesuit father Kino discovered Casa Grande ruins in Arizona in 1694. By an Act of Congress in 1889 it was given the protection of a federal reservation. Three years later a government reservation was created. In 1906-07 Dr. J. Walter Fewkes excavated some of the ruins. Indications are that the aborigines migrated northward. Many of these aboriginal remains are found along the Tonto, Verde, Agua Fria Rivers and the main stream, the Salt river. Specially significant from the standpoint of cultural migrations are the ruins along the Little Colorado. Many people once lived here. Still today one finds the Tusayan and Zuñi in this valley, as well as the Moquis all of whom carry on the traditions and customs of their ancient civilization.

Before American rule scarcely anything was known of the region north of the Gila. Only a few missionaries and explorers had seen this part of Arizona. The Santa Cruz Valley was once the home of a prehistoric people. In 1536 Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca arrived in Sonora and some mark this date as the beginning of Arizona history. He never saw the state but heard of it and the stories he

told of the fabulous wealth in the region to the north caused other Spanish explorers to go there. The first Spaniard to tread on Arizona's soil was Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar sent there to reconnoitre. In 1539 he came to Zuñi and passed down the Santa Cruz valley. In 1540 Fray Marcos led F. V. de Coronado over this route. Hernando Alarcon meanwhile explored the lower Colorado river and the Gulf of California. The Moqui Country as far as the Grand Canyon was explored by Coronado's expedition. For the remainder of the Century a number of other outstanding explorations were made. But Arizona became increasingly involved in a mystery, which still lives in myths in our day. The Spanish friars succeeded in Christianizing some of the Pimas, Papagoes and Moquis in the first part of the 17th Century. In the last two decades of that century the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona revolted and the Moquis freed themselves from Christian and Spanish influence. The Franciscans and Jesuits made vain attempts to regain their influence over these aborigines. The Jesuits founded missions at Guevavi and Bac in 1732, possibly earlier. There were further explorations of the Gila. Then in the last half of the century the settlements at Tubac, Tucson, and a few other pueblos de visita came into prominence.

We are told that the Spanish Friars never applied the jurisdiction to the Indians and that this is a mistaken belief. Only on the missions was compulsory labor legalized. The Indians were never forced to labor in the mines, and there is no evidence that they ever mined precious metals. The Jesuits before their expulsion in 1767 seem to have utilized Indian labor in the mines a little around the presidio of Tubac. The red men are known to have been prospectors. The fabulous prosperity of the old South-west is traditional and has been enormously exaggerated. The Spaniards aided the relations between the various Indian tribes and also encouraged agriculture. Settlements flourished only in the Santa Cruz valley while others were abandoned after being attacked and plundered. The Apaches let their neighbouring tribes remain at peace in the last decade of the 18th Century and the first quarter of the 19th Century. This gave a period of prosperity to the state and church. At Bac stands a fine Indian mission church dating from the 18th Century which has long since been abandoned. The Spanish settlement at Tucson dates its origin from 1776 when the presidio there was established.

The Spaniards lost their military power over this region when

the presidios were weakened by the Mexican war of independence, the expulsion of patriotic Spaniards—especially friars, and the repeated Apache uprisings resulted in the abandonment of this section for a brief time except the Tucson and Tubac settlements. The almost complete retirement of the Church from this field dates from about 1828.

This period marks the arrival of the American explorers and traders. The United States acquired New Mexico, then including all Arizona, north of the Gila river, as a result of the Mexican war. Public attention was focused on the land south of the Gila when the California Goldseekers came in 1849 by way of the overland route. This region was purchased in 1854 by the U.S. Government and actual possession was taken two years later of what became known as the "Gadsden Purchase". The newly acquired territory became a part of New Mexico. About six years prior to this purchase the Apaches forced the Mexicans out of Tamacacori and Tubac, the former having been a mission since 1784 which grew out of the visit of Guevavi. The Civil War temporarily retarded American settlement and continuous Indian wars occurred after the regular troops entered the conflict on distant battlefields.

In 1856 Congress received a delegate sent by the Tucson convention with a petition for a territorial Government. The slavery question prevented immediate action on the petition, the anti-slavery men of the North did not desire to extend the influence of the pro-slavery party. In April 1860 a convention was held at Tucson which independently drew up a provisional constitution until such time as Congress should "organize a territorial Government". All of New Mexico south of $34^{\circ}40'$ N. was organized into the new provisional territory. The settlers proceeded to ignore the authority of New Mexico and they appointed their own officials. A Confederate military force from Texas took possession of Arizona Territory in 1861. A delegate was sent to the Confederate Congress but denied admission. In January 1862 by an Act of the Confederate Congress Arizona and New Mexico were organized into one territory. However a California Union force drove out the Texan Confederates in May of that year. Then the Federal Congress on February 24, 1863 organized the region west of 109° W. long. into Arizona Territory. In the following December Washington officials were sent out to establish authority over the newly formed Territory. The Capital of Arizona Territory was established at Prescott where it remained from 1863-1867, thereupon Tucson

became the Capital of the ensuing decade, then Prescott again became the seat of government from 1877-1889 whereupon Phoenix became the Capital and has remained so until our time. One of the worst outlaw chapters in American history was written by the miners, adventurers, Indians, cowboys, cattle thieves and revolutionists in early Arizona. Prosperity and increase in population came after 1880. Soon statehood was demanded by the Arizonans. On June 16, 1906 Congress approved an Act as a result of which the people of New Mexico and Arizona on November 6, 1906 voted on organizing the two territories into Arizona state. The people of Arizona defeated the proposal which was approved by New Mexico. An enabling Act providing for organizing the two territories into separate states was approved by President Taft in June 1910. Consequently, as mentioned at the outset of this chapter, Arizona was admitted as the last state west of the Mississippi as well as the last of all the forty-eight states to enter the Union.

REFERENCES

CHAPTER 1: DELAWARE

- C. T. Odhner*: Kolonien Nya Sveriges Grundläggning, 1637-1642, Stockholm, 1876
C. K. S. Sprinchorn: Kolonien Nya Sveriges Historia, 1878
J. T. Scharf: History of the State of Delaware (2 vols.), Philadelphia.
Justin Winsor: Narrative and Critical History of America, Boston, 1884.
Francis Vincent: History of the State of Delaware, Phila., 1870

CHAPTER 2: PENNSYLVANIA

- Howard M. Jenkins, et. al.*: Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal (3 vols.), Phila., 1903
S. G. Fisher: Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth, Phila., 1897
W. R. Shepherd: History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania, N. Y., 1896
S. G. Fisher: The Making of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1896
Samuel Hazard: Annals of Pennsylvania from the Discovery of Delaware 1609-1682, Phila., 1850

CHAPTER 3: NEW JERSEY

- E. B. O'Callaghan*: History of New Netherland, N. Y., 1846
E. P. Tanner: The Province of New Jersey, N. Y., 1908
Justin Winsor: Narrative and Critical History of America, vol. III
F. B. Lee: New Jersey as a Colony and as a State (4 vols.), N. Y., 1902

CHAPTER 4: GEORGIA

- L. B. Evans*: A Student's History of Georgia, N. Y., 1898
O. C. Jones: Antiquities of the Southern Indians, N. Y., 1873
W. B. Stevens: History of Georgia to 1798 (2 vols.), Phila., 1847-59
O. C. Jones: History of Georgia (2 vols.), Boston, 1883
O. H. Haskins: The Yazoo Land Companies, Washington, 1891

CHAPTER 5: CONNECTICUT

- Alexander Johnston's* Connecticut, Boston, 1887
H. L. Osgood: History of the American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century, N. Y., 1904
G. H. Hollister: History of Connecticut to 1818 (2 vols.), Hartford, 1857
B. Trumbull: A Complete History of Connecticut from 1630 to 1764, New Haven, 1804-18
E. E. Atwater: History of the Colony of New Haven, New Haven, 1881
O. M. Andrews: "The River Towns of Connecticut," in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, Baltimore, 1886-89
 Colonial Records of Connecticut (15 vols.), Hartford, 1850-90

CHAPTER 6: MASSACHUSETTS

- J. Winsor*: Narrative and Critical History of America
J. Winsor: Memorial History of Boston
William Bradford: History of Plymouth Plantation, Commonwealth, 1898
J. Winthrop: History of New England 1630-1649, Boston (2 vols. 1825-1826)
T. Hutchinson: History of Massachusetts (3 vols.), Boston, 1764-67
C. F. Adams: Massachusetts: Its Historian and Its History, Boston, 1893
E. Channing: Johns Hopkins University, Studies in History, vol. II, 1884
H. A. Cushing: Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Massachusetts, Columbia University Studies in History, vol. III, 1896

CHAPTER 7: MARYLAND

- Matthew Page Andrews*: History of Maryland, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1929

- J. L. Bozman*: History of Maryland from 1633 to 1660, Baltimore, 1837
J. V. L. McMahon: An Historical View of the Government of Maryland from Its Colonization to the Present Day, Baltimore, 1837
J. T. Scharf: History of Maryland, Baltimore, 1879
Bernard C. Steiner: Maryland During the English Civil War (2 vols.), Baltimore, 1906-1907, Johns Hopkins University Studies
W. H. Browne: Maryland: the History of a Palatinate, Boston, 1884-1895

CHAPTER 8: SOUTH CAROLINA

- Edward McCrady*: The History of South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719, N. Y., 1897
Edward McCrady: History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government 1719-1776, *ibid.*, 1899
Alexander Hewatt: Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina & Georgia, London, 1779
David Ramsay: History of South Carolina (2 vols.), Charleston, 1809
William J. Rivers: Sketch of the History of South Carolina to the Close of the Proprietary Government 1719, Charleston, 1856

CHAPTER 9: NEW HAMPSHIRE

- J. Belknap*: The History of New Hampshire, Phila., 1784
G. Barstow: The History of New Hampshire from 1614 to 1819, N. Y., 1853
E. A. Charlton: New Hampshire as It Is, Claremont, 1857
J. N. McClintock: History of New Hampshire as a Royal Province, N. Y., 1908

CHAPTER 10: VIRGINIA

- Robert Beverley*: History of Virginia in Four Parts, Richmond, 1855
R. R. Howison: History of Virginia (2 vols.), *ibid.*, 1849
L. G. Tyler (ed.): Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-25, N. Y., 1907
J. S. Bassett: The Writings of Colonel William Byrd of Westover, N. Y., 1901
John Fiske: Old Virginia and Her Neighbors, *ibid.*, 1897
Rt. Rev. W. Meade: Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, *ibid.*, 1857
J. E. Cook: Virginia: A History of the People, Boston, 1900

CHAPTER 11: NEW YORK

- E. H. Roberts*: New York: The Planting and Growth of the Empire State, (2 vols.), Boston, 1896
E. B. O'Callaghan: Documentary History of the State of New York (4 vols.), Albany, 1849-51
 Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York procured by J. R. Brodhead (15 vols.), Albany, 1853-83
John Fiske: The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America (2 vols.), Boston, 1900
G. W. Schuyler: Colonial New York: Philip Schuyler and His Family (2 vols.), N. Y., 1885

CHAPTER 12: NORTH CAROLINA

- John W. Moore*: History of North Carolina; (2 vols.), Raleigh, 1880
A. A'Court Ashe: History of North Carolina (2 vols.), Greensboro, 1908
Cornelia P. Spencer: First Steps in North Carolina History, 6th ed., Raleigh, 1893
J. S. Bassett: Constitutional Beginnings of North Carolina, Baltimore, 1894
S. B. Weeks: Church and State in North Carolina, Baltimore, 1893
E. W. Sikes: The Transition of North Carolina from Colony to Commonwealth, Baltimore, 1898
W. D. Cooke: Revolutionary History of North Carolina, Raleigh and N. Y., 1853

CHAPTER 13: RHODE ISLAND

- S. G. Arnold*: History of Rhode Island, 1636-1790 (2 vols.), N. Y., 1859-60, 4th ed., Providence, 1894

I. B. Richman: Rhode Island: Its Making and Meaning, 1636-1683 (2 vols.), 1902

I. B. Richman: Rhode Island: A Study in Separation, Boston and N. Y., 1905

CHAPTER 14: VERMONT

M. D. Gilman: Bibliography of Vermont, Burlington, 1897

Ira Allen: Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont, London, 1898

B. H. Hall: History of Eastern Vermont to the Close of the Eighteenth Century (2 vols.), N. Y., 1858

Hiland Hall: History of Vermont from Its Discovery to Its Admission into the Union in 1791, Albany, 1868

R. E. Robinson: Vermont, Boston, 1892; American Commonwealth Series

CHAPTER 15: KENTUCKY

B. H. Young: History and Texts of Three Constitutions of Kentucky, Louisville, 1890

R. M. McElroy: Kentucky in the Nation's History, N. Y., 1909

N. S. Shaler: Kentucky, Boston, 1885

J. M. Brown: The Political Beginnings of Kentucky, Louisville, 1889

T. M. Green: The Spanish Conspiracy, Cincinnati, 1891

H. Marshall: The History of Kentucky and the Present State of the Country (2 vols.), Frankfurt, 1812

Lewis Collins: The History of Kentucky (2 vols.), Covington, 1874

CHAPTER 16: TENNESSEE

James Phelan: History of Tennessee, Boston, 1888

John Haywood: Civil and Political History, Knoxville, 1823

J. G. M. Ramsey: Annals, Charleston, 1853

A. W. Putnam: History of Middle Tennessee, of Life and Times of General James Robertson, Nashville, 1859

Theodore Roosevelt: Winning of the West, N. Y., 1889-1896

John Carr: Early Times in Middle Tennessee, Nashville, 1857

CHAPTER 17: OHIO

Rufus King: Ohio; First Fruits of the Ordinance of 1787 (Boston and N. Y., 1888); American Commonwealth Series

Alexander Black: Story of Ohio, Boston, 1888

B. A. Hinsdale: The Old North-West, 2 ed., N. Y., 1899

Caleb Atwater: History of the State of Ohio, Natural and Civil, Cincinnati, 1838

James W. Taylor: History of the State of Ohio: First Period 1650-1787, Cincinnati, 1854

R. E. Chaddock: Ohio Before 1850, N. Y., 1908

CHAPTER 18: LOUISIANA

Charles E. A. Gayarré: His Seven Works on Louisiana History

Alcé Fortier: A History of Louisiana, N. Y. (4 vols.), 1904

P. F. X. de Charlevoix: History and General Description of New France, N. Y. (6 vols.), 1866

Judge F. X. Martin: History of Louisiana, New Orleans (2 vols.), 1827-1829

A. Stoddard: Sketches of Louisiana, N. Y., 1811

B. F. French: Historical Collections of Louisiana, 5th Series, N. Y., 1846-53

CHAPTER 19: INDIANA

William Henry Smith: History of Indiana (2 vols.), Indianapolis, 1897

J. B. Dillon: History of Indiana, Indianapolis, 1859

J. P. Dunn: Indiana, a Redemption from Slavery, Boston, 1888

Goodrich and Tuttle: Illustrated History of the State of Indiana, Chicago, 1875

O. H. Smith: Early Indiana Trials and Sketches, Indianapolis, 1858

CHAPTER 20: MISSISSIPPI:

- J. F. H. Claiborne*: Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State, Jackson, 1880
R. Lowry and W. H. McCardle: History of Mississippi, N. Y., 1893
Hamilton: Colonization of the South, Phila., 1904

CHAPTER 21: ILLINOIS

- J. Moses*: Illinois, Historical and Statistical (2 vols.), Chicago, 1889
H. Davidson and B. Stuvé: Complete History of Illinois, Springfield, 1874
E. G. Mason: Chapters from Illinois History, Chicago, 1901
C. E. Carter: Great Britain and the Illinois Country 1763-74, Washington, 1910
R. L. Schuyler: The Transition of Illinois to American Government, N. Y., 1909
Governor Thomas Ford: History of Illinois, Chicago, 1854
Governor John Reynolds: My Own Times, 1855
N. W. Edwards: History of Illinois 1778-1883

CHAPTER 22: ALABAMA

- William G. Brown*: History of Alabama, N. Y., 1900
Albert J. Pickett: History of Alabama (2 vols.), Birmingham, 1900
Thomas M. Owen: Annals of Alabama from 1819 to 1900
W. E. Martin: Internal Improvements in Alabama (Baltimore, 1902; Johns Hopkins University Studies Series 20, No. 4)
Clarence B. Moore: "Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Tombigbee River" and "Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Alabama River," published in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, series 2, vol. II, Phila., 1900

CHAPTER 23: MAINE

- W. D. Williamson*: History of the State of Maine, Hallowell, 1832
J. P. Baxter: Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine, Boston, 1890
J. P. Baxter: George Cleeve of Casco Bay, Portland, 1835
George Folsom: History of Saco and Biddeford, Saco, 1830
J. L. Chamberlain: Maine, Her Place in History, Augusta, 1877

CHAPTER 24: MISSOURI

- Lucian Carr*: Missouri, Boston 1892, American Commonwealth Series
L. Honck: Spanish Regime in Missouri (3 vols.), Chicago, 1910
H. L. Conrad: Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri (6 vols.), N. Y., St. Louis, 1901

CHAPTER 25: ARKANSAS

- W. F. Pope*: Early Days in Arkansas, Little Rock, 1895
 Biographical and Pictorial Histories (5 vols.), J. Hallum, Albany, 1887, Chicago, 1889-1891
 U. S. Reports on Arkansas by the U. S. Census, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, U. S. Geological Survey
 Ark. Reports by Ark. Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture, State Treasurer and Auditor

CHAPTER 26: MICHIGAN

- J. V. Campbell*: Outlines of the Political History of Michigan, Detroit, 1876
H. M. Utley and B. M. Cutcheon: Michigan as a Province, Territory and State (4 vols.), N. Y., 1906

CHAPTER 27: FLORIDA

- G. R. Fairbanks*: History of Florida, Phila., 1871
D. G. Brinton: Notes on the Floridian Peninsula, Its Literary History, Indian Tribes and Antiquities, Phila., 1859
R. L. Campbell: Historical Sketches of Colonial Florida, Cleveland, 1892
H. E. Chambers: West Florida and Its Relation to the Historical Cartography of the United States, Johns Hopkins Studies In Historical and Political Science, Series 16, No. 5

CHAPTER 28: TEXAS

- C. W. Raines*: Bibliography of Texas, Austin, 1896
George P. Garrison: Texas, Boston and New York, 1903; In American Commonwealth Series
John Henry Brown: History of Texas from 1685 to 1892 (2 vols.), St. Louis, 1892
Henderson Yoakum: History of Texas from Its First Settlement in 1685 to Its Annexation to the United States in 1846 (2 vols.), N. Y., 1856
H. H. Bancroft: History of Texas and the North Mexican States (2 vols.), San Francisco, 1884-89

CHAPTER 29: IOWA

- B. F. Shambaugh*: History of The Constitution of Iowa, Des Moines, 1902
Jesse Macy: Institutional Beginnings in a Western State in Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Baltimore, 1894
William Salter: Iowa, The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase, Chicago, 1905
B. F. Shambaugh: Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa, Iowa City, 1897
B. F. Shambaugh: Other Annals and Records Prepared

CHAPTER 30: CALIFORNIA

- A. Robinson*: Life in California, N. Y., 1846
Alexander Forbes: California: A History of Upper and Lower California from Their First Discovery to the Present Time, London, 1839
Father Z. Engelhart: The Franciscans in California, Harbor Springs, Mich., 1899
F. W. Blackmar: Spanish Institution of the Southwest, Johns Hopkins University Studies, 1891
Hubert H. Bancroft: History of California, 1542-1890 (7 vols.), San Francisco, 1884-90
Hubert H. Bancroft: California Pastoral, 1769-1848, San Francisco, 1888.
T. H. Hittell: History of California (4 vols.), San Francisco, 1885-97
 University of California Library Bulletin, No. 9, 1887

CHAPTER 31: WISCONSIN

- W. R. Smith*: History of Wisconsin (3 vols.), Madison, 1854
R. G. Thwaites: Wisconsin, Boston, 1908; American Commonwealth Series
R. G. Thwaites: Story of Wisconsin, *ibid.*, 1890
H. E. Legler: Leading Events in Wisconsin History, Milwaukee, 1898
E. H. Neville and D. B. Martin: Historic Green Bay, Green Bay, Wis., 1893
S. S. Hedberg: Wisconsin Under the Dominion of France, Madison, 1890
B. A. Hinsdale: The Old North-West, N. Y., 1888
Charles Moore: The North-West Under Three Flags, N. Y., 1900
F. J. Turner: Character and Influence of the Indian Trade in Wisconsin, vol. IX of Johns Hopkins University Studies, Baltimore, 1899
F. Parkman: The Jesuits in North America, Boston, 1870

CHAPTER 32: MINNESOTA

- W. H. Keating*: Narrative of an Expedition to the Sources of the St. Peter (Minnesota) River (2 vols.), London, 1825
R. H. Schoolcraft: Narrative of an Expedition Through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake in 1832, N. Y., 1834
L. Oliphant: Minnesota and the Far West, Edinburgh, 1855
C. A. Andrews: Minnesota and Dakota, Washington, 1857
C. E. Flandrean: The History of Minnesota and Tales of The Frontier, St. Paul, 1901
J. H. Baker: Lives of the Governors of Minnesota, 1908
W. W. Folwell: History of Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society Publication

CHAPTER 33: OREGON

- H. H. Bancroft*: History of the North-West Coast (2 vols.), San Francisco, 1884
H. H. Bancroft: History of Oregon (2 vols.), San Francisco, 1886-88
William Barrow: Oregon: The Struggle for Possession, Boston, 1883
W. H. Gray: History of Oregon, 1792-1849, Portland, Oregon, 1870
H. S. Lyman: History of Oregon (4 vols.), N. Y., 1903

CHAPTER 34: KANSAS

- A. T. Andreas*: History of Kansas, Chicago, 1883
D. W. Wilder: Annals of Kansas, Topeka, 1875
L. W. Spring: Kansas, Boston, 1885
Charles Robinson: The Kansas Conflict, N. Y., 1892
W. E. Connelley: Kansas Territorial Governors, Topeka, 1900

CHAPTER 35: WEST VIRGINIA

- Manual of West Virginia, Charleston 1907, Secretary of State
V. A. Lewis: History of West Virginia, N. Y., 1904
V. A. Lewis: History and Government of West Virginia, Chicago, 1896
J. P. Hale: Trans-Alleghany Pioneers, Cincinnati, 1887
W. P. Willey: Formation of West Virginia, Wheeling, 1901

CHAPTER 36: NEVADA

- M. Angel*: History of Nevada, Oakland, Cal., 1881
H. H. Bancroft: History of Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming, vol. XXV of his Works, San Francisco, 1890
Elliot Cones: On the Trail of a Spanish Cavalier, Francisco Garcés, N. Y., 1900

CHAPTER 37: NEBRASKA

- H. Johnson*: History of Nebraska, 1880
A. E. Sheldon: History and Stories of Nebraska, 1913
A. E. Sheldon: New Standard History of Nebraska, 1928-29

CHAPTER 38: COLORADO

- F. L. Paxson*: A Preliminary Bibliography of Colorado History, Vol. III No. 3 of University of Colorado Studies, June 1906
H. H. Bancroft: History of Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming 1540-1888, San Francisco, 1890
J. E. Snook: Colorado History and Government, Denver 1904
U. S. and Arkansas Government Reports by Departments and Bureaus

CHAPTER 39: NORTH DAKOTA

- Elliot Cones*: Illustrated Album of Biography of the Famous Valley of the Red River of the North and the Park Regions, Chicago, 1889
Elliot Cones: New Light on the Earlier History of the Greater North-West. The Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry and David Thompson, 1799-1814

CHAPTER 40: SOUTH DAKOTA

- Doane Robinson*: A Brief History of South Dakota, N. Y., 1905

CHAPTER 41: MONTANA

- H. H. Bancroft*: The History of Washington, Idaho and Montana, San Francisco, 1890
Joaquin Miller: An Illustrated History of the State of Montana, Chicago, 1894
M. A. Larsen: History of Montana, Chicago, 1885
Alice Harriman: Pacific History Stories, Montana Edition, San Francisco, 1903
T. J. Dinsdale: The Vigilantes of Montana, Virginia City, 1866

CHAPTER 42: WASHINGTON

H. H. Bancroft: The Northwest Coast (2 vols.), San Francisco, 1884

H. H. Bancroft: Washington, Idaho and Montana, *ibid.*, 1890

George Vancouver: Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean (3 vols.), London, 1797

Elwood Evans: Washington, Tacoma, Wash., 1893

E. S. Meany: Washington, N. Y., 1909

CHAPTER 43: IDAHO

H. H. Bancroft: Washington, Idaho and Montana, San Francisco, 1890

CHAPTER 44: WYOMING

H. H. Bancroft: Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming, San Francisco, 1890

E. R. Talbot: My People of the Plains, N. Y., 1906

W. M. Raine: Wyoming, A Story of the Outdoor West, N. Y., 1909

CHAPTER 45: UTAH

H. H. Bancroft: History of Utah, San Francisco, 1889

O. F. Whitney: History of Utah (3 vols.), Salt Lake City, 1892-98

CHAPTER 46: OKLAHOMA

D. C. Gideon: Indian Territory, Description, Biographical and Genealogical with a General History of the Territory, N. Y., 1901

S. J. Buck: The Settlement of Oklahoma, Madison, 1907

CHAPTER 47: NEW MEXICO

H. H. Bancroft: Arizona and New Mexico, San Francisco, 1889

W. H. H. Davis: The Spanish Conquest of New Mexico, Doylestown, Pa., 1869

P. St. G. Cooke: The Conquest of New Mexico and California, N. Y., 1878

L. Bradford Prince: Historical Sketches of New Mexico, N. Y., 1883

H. O. Ladd: The Story of New Mexico, Boston, 1891

Helen Haines: History of New Mexico, N. Y., 1891

CHAPTER 48: ARIZONA

U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin Nos. 100, 177

U. S. Dept. of Agr., North American Fauna, No. 3, 1890, No. 7, 1893

U. S. Biological Survey, Bulletin No. 10, 1898

Annual Reports of the Governor of Arizona Territory to the Secretary of the Interior

Annual Reports, U. S. Bureau of Ethnology

Report of the Boundary Commission upon the Boundaries between the U. S. and Mexico (3 vols. Wash. 1898-99, also as Sen. Doc. No. 247 vol. 23-5, 55 Cong. 2 Sess.)

H. H. Bancroft: History of Arizona and New Mexico, San Francisco, 1887

E. Cones: On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer, Francisco Garcés (2 vols.), N. Y., 1900

